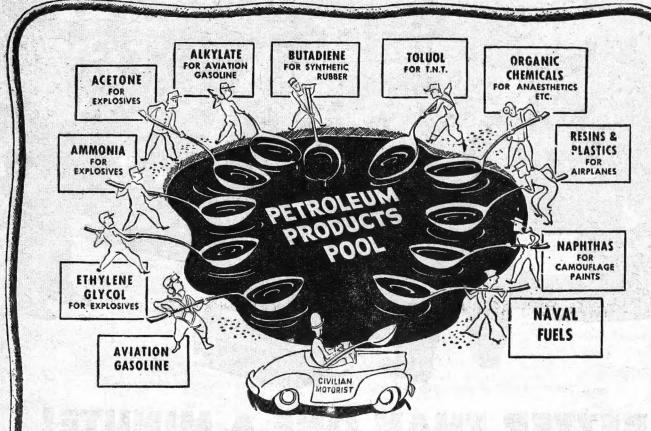
animal Science

Farm and Ranch eview VOLUME XL CALGARY, ALBERTA NUMBER 9

SEPTEMBER, 1944

FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE



It Doesn't Leave a Lot for the Civilian

नियामा

WHEN war demands have been filled . . . when invasion gasoline, aviation gasoline, Navy fuel oil, petroleum for the manufacture of explosives, synthetic rubber, and gasoline for war industry, farming and essential trucking all have been taken from Canada's oil supply—it doesn't leave a lot for the civilian!

Figure it out for yourself. It takes 5,250,000 gallons of gasoline to fuel 5,000 bombers and fighters for a mission over Germany. It takes enough oil for one fueling of a battleship to heat an average house for 350 years, It takes 18,000 gallons of gasoline to keep one armoured division on the move for one hour.

From petroleum and petroleum gases we obtain the gaso-line and fuels needed to power planes and ships and tanks as well as the raw material for acctone, ammonia and toluol for explosives, organic chemicals for anaesthetics, naphthas for camouflage paints and plastics and resins for war weapons production.

This is why civilian gasoline is short. This is why it's up to every motorist, to every owner of an oil-heated home, to

exercise the strictest economy in gasoline or fuel oil usage. Every gallon we can do without here at home is one gallon more for the fighting men. And they need every gallon they

Two full years of gasoline rationing and fuel oil coor in Canada have saved 393,000,000 gallons of gasoline ar million gallons of fuel oil — a total saving of 56° gallons of petroleum products. Yet, despite this so line stocks on hand in Canada, as of March 3' were 55,000,000 gallons less than at the coorationing, April 1, 1942.

Oil has a mighty war job to do — ye are constantly dwindling. Oil now

Oil has a mighty war job to do - ye are constantly dwindling. Oil pow front. Oil can mean the difference between light casualty lists and he ammunition - not to be wasted, lessly, frivolously spent.



LESS CIVILIAN GAS MEANS MORE "FIGHTING GA FOR THE FORCES

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE, MINISTER

Answering Your Questions about the Gasoline Shortage

What are Canada's total yearly requirements of motor gasoline? ... Approximately 800,000,000 gallons. Do these requirements have to cover both military and civilian needs? ... Yes. Why cannot shit supply be increased? ... Because total hemispheric supplies are inadequate to meet both the colossal war demand and civilian needs. There is not enough oil, there are not enough tankers, for both. How much of Canada's petroleum needs is supplied from Canadian wells? ... Only 15% Why can't this home production be increased? ... Every effort its being made to do so. More new wells are being drilled or prepared for drilling, than at any time in the history of Western Canada, but we have yet to find a new Turner Valley. War does not wait for new production.

1944



BETTER THAN ONE A MINUTE!

In six months 6500 McCormick-Deering dealers in Canada and the U. S. repaired more tractors of all makes than International Harvester built in the three years before the war.

That's putting power back on the land at an all-time record-breaking clip—one tractor every 50 seconds!

You men on farms know better than anyone what this service work has meant to war food production. When war cut farm machine production to almost nothing McCormick-Deering dealers lit into repair work on the greatest scale in history. The job they are doing now is winning a new place for them

in the forces fighting for food throughout the country.

More Farmalls and Farmall equipment are on the way. We are building with all possible speed. But here's the thing to remember:

You're going to need all the power equipment you have and all you can get for a long time to come. Play safe. Keep all of your machines in first-class shape. McCormick-Deering dealers will give you expert help. They operate the greatest farm equipment service and repair force in the nation.

Schedule your work now.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd.
HAMILTON ONTARIO

SERVICE WILL PULL YOU THROUGH!

Farmer Finally Combats Hay Fever Aggravated By Ragweed or Dust

Gets relief from Sore, Itchy, Inflamed Eyes and Fits

"For several years I have suffered from hay-fever each summer," writes Mr. Bernard Bernier, Saint Almé. P.Q. "My eyes were infiamed, painful and itchy, I sneezed a great deal, wheezed, and coughed, and suffered from laboured breathing. If I ate tomatoes my hay-fever got worse; but the worst thing of all was ragweed pollen or any kind of dust. As I am a farmer, it is hard to avoid ragweed or dust, so it was sometimes impossible for me to work at all.

During all the years I suffered,"
Mr. Bernier continues, "I took many pills and syrups. But it wasn't until I saw an ad for RAZ-MAH and bought some that I found relief. I only fook two \$1\$ boxes, but I am pleased to say that RAZ-MAH helped to dry up my eyes and nose, relieved my cough, and enabled me to breathe more easily and with comfort. I recommend RAZ-MAH with all my heart to everyone who suffers from hay-fever."

Templeton's RAZ-MAH, used by

hay-fever."

Templeton's RAZ-MAH, used by thousands in every part of Canada, is specially made to bring you relief from the energy and blowing, sore, itchy, watery eyes and difficult breathing caused by Hay-Fever and Asthma, and relieves the coughing caused by Chronic Bronchitis. 50c, \$1 at druggists, general stores.

Stop with the state of the second state of the



"What of Tomorrow?

If anything should bappen to me, bow will the family carry on?"

Every good farmer thinks ahead of time. That is why he should talk things over now with the Sun Life Agent. Mortgages and many other forms of indebtedness are normal and healthy transactions, showing foresight and enterprise. But for the sake of those who must fol-low after, such debts should be taken care of in emer-gency. This is a simple matter of setting aside small

regular savings with the And the first small Sun Life of instalment will see an end of worry.

Bankers and Credit

By R. J. DEACHMAN

made this statement:

"The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing deposits. We know how this is effected. Every bank loan creates a deposit, and every repayment of a bank loan destroys one."

It was, to say the least, a rather unfortunate statement. It gave to the "rubber-money boys" the grand cry that the banks created credit—from this, it slipped to the broader statement that the banks made money, then emerged into the ultimate folly that the greatest asset of a bank was a good fountain pen.

that the greatest asset of a bank was a good fountain pen.
Credit is confidence. Confidence, in a business firm, arises out of its capacity to so handle its affairs that it can and will meet its obligations. When a firm does that and needs money, that is when seasonal demands are beyond its own bank account, it goes to its banker asks for and gets a line of credit, enough to cover its

needs.

What has happened in that case?
The bank has monetized an existing credit. The bank did not create that credit. It arose out of the financial and moral standing of the borrower. The bank did not create the deposit, the deposit was the result of the action of the bank in cooperation with a of the bank in co-operation with a solvent borrower. This is the way a

bank functions.

But Mr. McKenna's statement, as quoted, obscures the real nature of the transaction of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing de-posits"—that is in discounting the paper of their customers. The amount discounted depends on the business of the bank's customers.

Western Example

Let us give this a different cast. A good wheat crop is growing in the West. The price is reasonable. When 25, 26, 27. Entries close September it is harvested, grain dealers go to 15 (to be held at the Exhibition their banks and borrow to finance the movement of the crop. Bank deposits increase rapidly. Is it right to say write J. Chas. Yule, Secretary, Exhibitat these deposits increase only out

SOME years ago Reginald McKenna, of the action of the banks? Let us give some credit to nature. The increase would not have taken place to the same extent if the crop had been a failure or the price low. It might be just as true to say that box cars and farm trucks created the credit for without these the grain could not have been placed in storage and thus would been placed in storage and thus would not have been in a credit position. Let us put the banker in his proper place. He is a useful member of so-ciety, but it is silly to suggest that he

place. He is a useful member of society, but it is silly to suggest that he alone creates prosperity and then destroys it for his own amusement.

The banker is a useful member of society, so also is the doctor, and the man who fixes tires or mends shoes. An increase or decrease in the money on deposit does not depend on bank management alone. The banks depend on the creative capacity of the people. The banks do not loan so heavily during depressions. They can't. The amount of money on deposit depends not on the bankers but on the hundreds of things which make a nation prosperous or depressed. When the bankers restrict the supply of money, they do so at their own expense—their profits fall. Experience teaches them that too much credit is just as likely to be a detriment to the national welfare as too little. Bankers have a difficult task. After all they may be more sensible than their most volatile critics—that is not asking too much. than their most volatile critics—that is not asking too much.

Plan Fall Events

THE following are the activities to be held under the auspices of the Alberta Live Stock Associations, Exhibitions Grounds, Calgary, during the coming fall season:
Stocker and Feeder Sale—October 11 and 12. Entries close September

30 (to be held at the Alberta Stock Yards).





MAZING VALUE!

imited quantity of genuine arms and naddless now being offered at the few Dept. Stores at the offered at the few Dept. Stores at the offered at the offered

PACKS

e. 369—Used army haversacks heavy web shoulder carrying s Delivered, each

REGINA



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September, 1944

CANADA

Numberr 9

POST-WAR PRICE SUPPORT

"An Act for the Support of the Prices of Agricultural Products during the transition from War to Peace". This is the title of the legislation adopted by the federal government to meet marketing emergencies in agriculture in the post-war period. The Bill introduced into Commons was an extremely short one—slightly more than four brief pages, but the importance of the Act to farmers is probably greater than that of any single preceding piece of legislation.

The Act provides for the creation of an Agricultural Prices Support Board of three members. Announcement has been made that Hon. J. G. Taggart, chairman, Canadian Meat Board and formerly minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, will undertake the chairmanship. Mr. Taggart has outstanding qualifications for the job; it is doubtful if a more desirable choice

could be made.

The Board will possess wide, far-reaching powers. It will have the power to prescribe prices at which it will purchose farm products; to purchase them; to pay to farmers the differences between prices prescribed and the average of the returns they receive through normal sales marketings; to process, ship, store and per-form other functions and to appoint its own commodity boards, agents, and create committees advisory to itself.

Upon the Agricultural Prices Support Board therefore, will rest in very large measure the responsibility for maintain-ing a reasonable degree of economic security for the farmers of this country in the years immediately following the close of the war. The members of this Board have a Herculean job. They are entitled to the sympathetic support of those in whose interests they will labour, for without this their efforts may be nullified. A fresh trail has been blazed in Canadian farm policy; that trail can lead to a success that will greatly aid farmers, or it can go down to failure. To avoid the latter, farmers, farmers' organizations, pro-cessors and those in all the other groups concerned with the marketing of farm commodities must work together with a will. This is prerequisite to the legislation's success.

TOO LITTLE APPRECIATION

Those who are chronically critical of the men carrying the responsibility of administering this country's business dur-ing the stress of five years of war, on the score that farming has received little or no attention, would do well to secure copies of the Agricultural Supplies Board's report for the year ended March 31 last. In this is told much of the story of the many contacts made with the British buying authorities; meetings and conferences held to plan methods of holding and increasing production; co-operative undertakings with the provinces; the safeguarding of supplies needed in production,



and the efforts and results obtained by various administrators charged with safeguarding and advancing the interests of

the Canadian farmers.

The report carries too statements of the work of the Agricultural Food, the Dairy Products and the Special Products Boards. These works in themselves, as in earlier twelve-month periods, were of tremendous ramifications. Space on this page prohibits any recital of detail, sufficient here to say that in this Supplies Board report is the thrilling story of one year's food produc-tion war effort of Canadian farmers under the guidance, and with the assistance of a government pioneering in new fields, and, in many instances, confronted with changing demands and altering conditions wrought by the war itself.

The farmers of this country have done magnificently in their wartime produc-tion—that has been said repeatedly and it cannot be stated too often, for it is true. But there is also some credit due the often maligned and seldom appreciated officials at Ottawa and the provincial capitals as well, who have laboured long and un-ceasingly in planning and administration.

NEW PRICE POLICY

Bringing into effect on August 21 of the new beef price policy, forecast in the House of Commons recently by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, gives rise to a number of questions of great importance to cattlemen. Details of this policy ap-Now that pear elsewhere in this issue. Now that the change has been made it appears answers to these questions must await the experience of the next few months.

The plan now in effect establishes permanent, year-around values for the purchases of beef for export to Britain. This outlet is the only one available in which cattlemen now may participate. The first question in the minds of cattle producers is whether or not such a year-around price can operate on a practical basis and in keeping with the production of all of the interests in cattle production, in an area such as Alberta where the winter feeding of beeves is a large-scale operation.

The second undetermined factor is the establishing of cattle values for animals establishing of cattle values for animals carrying insufficient flesh in the autumn to be sold for killing. There will be a disposition on the part of grass cattle producers to secure the maximum returns from their beasts. They are entitled to that maximum. They will seek it by endeavoring to sell their cattle for slaughter. If they are unsuccessful their recourse will be to sell their animals for feeding or feed them themselves.

Can the grass cattle producer and the cattle feeder get together on a price for the feeder animals that will be fair to

A year-around return for fat cattle offers no incentive to feedlot finishing. A reasonable spread between the price paid for animals with insufficient fleshing go-ing into feedlots in the autumn, and the same animals coming out in the winter, spring or early summer, is essential to the movement of these cattle to the feedlots. Without a fair chance of this, without, under wartime conditions, some guarantee in this connection, the feedlot finishing of beeves may dry up. This would have serious repercussions on the grass cattle industry since it would wipe out a potential market always of sizeable proportions. The importance of this price spread has been intensified in recent months by higher values of all feed grains.

The cattlemen of Alberta represented by the Federation of Agriculture went on record with the authorities at Ottawa some weeks ago stating that what was required was stabilization of the beef cattle price policy without further major The plan which took effect on August 21 represents a major change, of which there have been too many since the first controls were applied to the industry in 1942, and following each it has been necessary to establish amendments following the "trial and error" method.

The need for recognition of the importance of the place of beef cattle feeding was also emphasized in the above representation. This recognition has not been given in the new policy. The cattle feeder is under a greater disadvantage now than he was under the previous price plan. It is not enough to say, as the August 21 an-nouncement stated, that "the strong sup-port which will be given on finished cattle should encourage the purchase by other farmers of young cattle of beef breeding which farmers or ranchers who produced them are not themselves in a position to finish." This guarantees no price spread for feeding, and that guarantee is needed.

An assured outlet for a period of years, accompanied by a stable price policy, was advocated by the Federation. The new policy provides a long-term outlet, and all cattlemen are anxious to do all in their power to provide the armed services abroad and the British and other European civilians with the greatest possible volume of beef, but the future of the Canadian cattle business does not lie with The natural market for Canadian cattle is in the United States. The new price plan and export proposals do nothing to assure producers that their interests are being protected in their natural market, without which, after the war, they will be very seriously handicapped.





Preparation of Winter Quarters For Layers

able for the permanent winter me housing of laying pullets: (1) a consistence floor, (2) at least a quarter of the south wall glass and a quarter cotton, and (3) a straw loft above a slatted ceiling. For prairie conditions, the walls of the house should be insulated or so constructed or banked with straw that the building is prac-

tically wind-proof, particularly on the north and west.

A concrete floor is desirable for sanitary reasons as it can be washed and disinfected more satisfactory than a wood or earth floor. If a liberal quantity of chaffy litter is used and changed as necessary to keep dry, the concrete floor is satisfactory even for winter conditions.

Glass is important to admit sunlight and heat. Many houses are too dark for winter conditions, and shorten the day for the laying stock. Special glass to admit vitamin D from the sun is not needed now as this vitamin is in the fish oil used in the feed.

Cotton provides ventilation without draft in windy weather, and in mild weather some of the cotton may be opened during the day by having the frames hinged at the top to permit Glass is important to admit sunlight

PATENT 'PLUCKER'

ON behalf of the organized poultry producers of Nova Scotia, the N.S. Department of Agriculture has patented a poultry plucking machine designed by A. E. Banting, Provincial Agricultural Engineer. The patent was taken out by the Department of a Agricultural Engineer. The patent was taken out by the Department as a protection for organized groups of producers who wish to build these machines for their own use, and who can obtain plans for the machine from the Department for a nominal fee. About 20 of the machines are now in use by poultry marketing groups in the province.

THREE main principles are desir- their opening to the ceiling. By this able for the permanent winter means, additional sunshine and heat is admitted and ventilation is improv-

Slatted ceiling and a straw loft take care of much of the moisture in the air and help to prevent the collection of frost on the walls. The birds will continue laying normally during reasonably cold weather if the house can be kept from becoming too moist. A damp, frosty house indicates inade-quate ventilation or insulation or both.

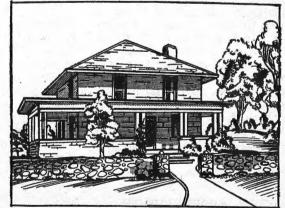
At the Scott Station some experimental work has been done in the ventilation of a laying house 20 feet wide and 36 feet long, but to date the houses 16 feet wide have been easier to keep dry in severe winter weather. weather.

Provide Water

TMPROVED summer egg production IMPROVED summer egg production is another means to save costs. Well maintained production in summer under present conditions can be made more profitable than in winter. It is possible to maintain a 50-60 per cent production in summer as well as in winter. When conditions are right, a hen can lay all the year round. Many of the principles of adequate housing apply equally in summer and winter.

Points to be observed in summer production are: (1) the comfort, contentment, and proper feeding of the birds; (2) take out the windows, open the doors, and make the poultry house the doors, and make the poultry house as cool and airy as possible; (3) keep the house and nests clean, free from lice and mites; (4) ample supply of drinking water. Never let the water fountains go dry. Hens suffer intensely from lack of water on a hot day; (5) lots of green feed—the great conditioner, and (6) a good dust bath. The birds do like to dust themselves.

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10-ROOM \$7,000 HOME
WITH GARDEN AND ORCHARD
(Lot 220 ft. by 190 ft.)

OTHER PRIZES: include Three \$100.00 VICTORY BONDS

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Mrs. E. Dean, c/o Legion Boardroom, 116 - 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

Farm Electrification In Alberta

Main Problems In Providing Central Station Power To Farms By PROFESSOR ANDREW STEWART

tending the benefits of electrical power to Alberta farms is growing, and is likely to continue to grow. Early in 1943 the government of Alberta asked the Research Council of Alberta to undertake a study of farm electrification in the Province. Since then widespread interest has been demonstrated by resolutions passed at conventions of farm organizations and of political parties. At the last ses-sion of the legislature, the govern-ment gave further evidence of interest and concern by introducing a bill for the establishment of a power com-mission. Among other things, the Alberta Power Commission is making a close study of the problems of rural electrification.

electrification.

For some time, power companies operating in the Province have been receiving frequent requests from farmers for service. Early in 1943 the two principal power companies, Calgary Power Company and Canadian Utilities Limited, made surveys in farming areas adjacent to their lines; and this summer (1944) these comand this summer (1944) these com-panies are constructing test farm distribution systems in three districts in the Province. These test areas will yield additional useful information on yield additional useful information on the costs of providing service to farm users. At the Western Conference of the Canadian Electrical Association, held in Calgary in March, 1944, much of the discussion centred around the possibility of farm electrification, and the problems of meeting farm requirements for electrical appliances

All these developments indicate increasing interest in farm electrificacreasing interest in farm electrification, and suggest that before long
something substantial may be accomplished in electrifying Alberta farms.
It would be unwise to expect too
much, too soon; but, with sufficient
interest and concern aroused, progress
may be looked for. Much will depend
on farm people themselves, and on
the amount of effort and resources
they are prepared to put into securing
this service.

Few Now Served

The Dominion census of 1941 recorded 5.5 per cent of the farms in Alberta electrified. As there are approximately 100,000 farms in the Province, this means that about 5,500 farms have electricity. From information available it appears that about 500 farms secure central station energy from transmission lines; the regy from transmission lines; the regy from transmission lines; the re-mainder have individual farm plants, either gasoline or wind-driven. Fifty-five per cent of the farms in the Province lie sufficiently close to high-Province lie sufficiently close to high-voltage transmission lines that they could be served from these lines by relatively low cost farm distribution lines. Why then are there so few farms served with central station power? The answer to this question is important because it suggests the problems which must be met and solved, if large numbers of farms are to be electrified. to be electrified.

There seem to be three main reasons for the small number of farms now served with central station power. now served with central station power. These reasons are, first, the high overhead cost per farm; second, the irregular and uncertain incomes of farm families; and third, the small consumption of energy per farm. These conditions have made the extension of lines to isolated farms unattractive to power companies, which have to expense. power companies which have to ex-

The accompanying article is the first of a series on the subject of farm electrification in Alberta, written especially for the Farm and Ranch Review by Professor Stewart, Department of Economics, University of Alberta. The author, in recent months, has been cal farms. In the area served by the engaged in a survey of rural electrical farms. Shawinigan Power Company in Quebec, the average consumption is less than 400 kwhr per farm per year; in Council of Alberta.

INTEREST in the possibility of ex- pect to cover their costs out of the rates charged for energy.

The costs of farm line construction

per farm depend upon the cost of construction per mile of line, and the number of customers per mile. At best distribution lines are costly to construct. Their construction requires expensive materials and much labour. To distribute energy it is necessary to install a substation on the high voltage line; and with farms located as they are, a small transformer must be installed at each farm to reduce the religence for religious. duce the voltage for utilization. Distribution lines must be laid on or close to road allowances so that they can be easily patrolled. For protection it is necessary to install a substation on the each mile. A few years ago the standard estimate for constructing farm distribution lines was around \$1,000 per mile. With increasing interest in per mile. With increasing interest in serving farm customers, electrical en-gineers have turned their attention to devising a low-cost type of distribu-tion line. Today if materials were available, farm distribution lines adeavailable, farm distribution lines adequate to provide a reliable farm service could be built for between \$500 and \$600 per mile, not including the transformer at the farm. This substantial saving has increased the possibilities of farm electrification.

Frequency of Customers

The other factor affecting the cost of construction per farm is the number of customers per mile. This de-pends on the density of farms in any pends on the density of farms in any area, and on the proportion of farms connected to the line. The density of farms varies with the size of the farms; and the importance of size may be seen by comparing the proportions of farms electrified in Alberta with the proportions in other provinces. The average size of farm in Alberta is about 400 acres; and 5.5 per cent of the farms are electrified. in Alberta is about 400 acres; and 5.5 per cent of the farms are electrified. In Ontario and British Columbia the farms average 119 and 136 acres respectively; and the proportions of farms electrified are 37.0 per cent and 35.8 per cent (1941). If all of the farms were to be served in any area, the cost of line construction per farm would be about half what it would be if only 50 per cent of the farms along the line were connected. The "satura-tion" of farms connected in any area is therefore of great importance in reducing overhead costs per farm; and is particularly important where farms are large and dwellings scattered.

The second reason for the small number of farms now electrified with central station power is the irregular uncertain incomes of and uncertain incomes of farm families. Between 1926 and 1937, the average net cash income per farm in Alberta has been estimated at approximately \$1,467 in 1928 and \$165 in 1932; the average for the twelve-year period being \$628. Under conditions such as these the risk to the distribution will be a condition of the conditions are the conditions. buting utility is great, and power com-panies have found that, during years of depressed farm incomes, many of their customers have had to discon-tinue the use of electric energy. A reasonable measure of stability of farm incomes appears an essential prerequisite to any general scheme of farm electrification.

farm electrification.

The third factor associated with the small proportion of farms electrified in Alberta is the small consumption of energy per farm. To ask a power company to construct a mile of line to a single farm is comparable to asking a milk distributor to build a special road to take a quart of milk a day to a customer. It is difficult to estimate accurately what the average consumption of energy per farm would be over a large number of farms in Alberta. There is much variation in other provinces, and the Alberta farms now using central station power are not typical farms. In the area served by the

(Continued on page 16)

3% QUIZ CORNER

FOR THE READERS OF FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

HERE are seven timely questions. How many can you answer correctly? After you have solved them -test the knowledge of your family and your friends. The answers are at the base of this column.



2. How many eggs when dehydrated can be packed into one ten-pound carton for export?

(Submitted by K. D. Howard, Freedom, Alia.)

2. How much water will the average hen producing 130-160 eggs drink in a year?

(Submitted by Miss Lillian Bennett, Hanford Brook, Saint John County, N.B.)

3. How many bees in the pound?
(Submitted by Raymond McKenzie, Jarvis,

4. How many gallons of sap are needed to make one gallon of maple syrup? (Submitted by Mrs. Douglas McIntosh, Vank-leek Hill, R.R. No. 2, Ont.)

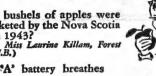
5. Where is the largest single unit grain elevator in the world?

(Submitted by Miss Rita Fowler, Danville, Quebec.)

6. How many bushels of apples were grown and marketed by the Nova Scotia fruit growers in 1943?

(Submitted by Miss Laurine Killam, Forest Hill, A. Co., N.B.)

7. Which radio 'A' battery breathes (Cheques have been mailed to the six winners listed above.)



2 for YOUR question

Send us one question (with answer) which you think would interest other readers of this paper. We will pay \$2 for each question (with answer) that we publish. Address your letter to Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited, 809 Davenport Road, Toronto. All submissions will be the property of the Company.

LONG DO RADIO BATTERIES LAST?

there is no one correct answer to this question: Sorry—there is no one correct answer to this question: It depends on so many factors. For example, any 'B' battery lasts longer if you do not operate your radio too long at any one time. Your batteries need rest periods. But we do know this, Years of scientific research have gone into the design and making of "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt". Batteries. They are made to last longer and thousands of Canadians have learned for themselves the extra power that

themselves the extra power that is packed into each "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt" Battery. They are the most famous B batteries in Canada—ask for them by name!



EVEREA

RADIO BATTERIES

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS:

A One whole case or thirty
dozen eggs.

A hour twenty gallons.

A hoproximately 4,000.

A The "Everendy" "Air Cell"

A hoproximately 4,000.

A hoppoximately 4,000.

A hoppoxi



JERSEYS

militario de la companio de la comp

are

Canada's Cows

EFFICIENCY - LONGEVITY - CONSISTENCY

JERSEYS ... THE COW OF THE FUTURE

CONGRATULATIONS

To Mr. G. A. Simpson, Box 312, Bassano, Alta., the Winner of the Jersey Heifer Calf in the recent Farm and Ranch Review Draw.

Another Satisfied Breeder.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club

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Serve by Saving! Buy War Savings Certificates

Communique

LEADING THE LANGE TO SEE

The supreme test of the farm co-operative movement lies in its appeal to the rank and file of farm people.

The movement is soundly based. It follows a high idealism. It offers service in place of profits, and control by the people instead of by individuals or corporative capitalists.

All the movement needs for unparalleled success is whole-hearted support by the farm people.

The Alberta Wheat Pool fulfills the specifications of a true co-operative. Through Pool elevators it provides excellent service, democratic control and a return of excess earnings in years when business justifies same. It is worthy of farm support.

Farmers should make use of Pool elevator facilities whenever it is possible for them to do so. Such patronage is a privilege as well as a responsibility.

Alberta Pool Elevators

'Review'' Jersey Heifer Goes to Bassano

Arelee, Sask., Lady Gains Savings Certificate

Congratulations of the officers of the FARM AND RANCH RE-VIEW are extended to Mr. G. A. Simpson, Box 312, Bassano, Alta., the proud owner of a purebred Jersey calf, and Mrs. Alex. Antifaev, Arelee, Sask., who has been presented with a \$25 War Savings Certificate. Both presentations were made by this publication.

As announced in our July issue and to patrons of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, new and renewal subscriptions received in these offices before noon, July 29, qualified the subscribers as contestants for the above trophies. Large numbers of farmers and the members of their families took advantage of these opportunities, and to all of these we express our sincere thanks.

The young heifer shipped to Mr. Simpson is from the herd of Robert Carlyle, Hubalta, Alta., and is an animal of breeding and promise. We are confident she will give a good account of herself in the hands of her new owner. Mrs. Antifaev has the added satisfaction of knowing that her success is identified with Canada's war effort.

Winner of Jersey Calf

Box 312, Bassano, Atta., Aug. 4, 1944.

F. Anglin Johnson,

THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sirs,-

You can hardly imagine our excitement when we received your letter telling of our good fortune in winning the Jersey calf. We have been planning to buy one, so greatly appreciate winning such a fine animal. We also received "The FARM AND RANCH REVIEW" which we enjoy reading.

Enclosed find receipt.
Thanking you very much,
Sincerely yours,

G. A. SIMPSON.

Officers of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW wish these two fortunate persons, and all who participated in this event, the very best of luck in the months to come.

F. ANGLIN JOHNSON, President.

STATUS OF CANADIAN FARMS

According to the 1941 census, the percentage of farm homes in each province having electricity, radio, telephone, and automobile, is as follows:

	Auto- mobile	Radio	Telephone
5.5	30.2	53.	17.1
26.2	29.6	58.7	25.8
18.6	27.3	48.6	16.
23.6	16.4	36.4	15.8
37.3	69.6	66.8	50.8
7.3	48.6	66.8	24.1
4.8	45.	71.5	82.2
5.5	46.7	72.9	18.1
36.	35.4	69.3	19.2
	26.2 18.6 23.6 37.3 7.3 4.8 5.5	ighting mobile 5.5 30.2 26.2 29.6 18.6 27.3 23.6 16.4 37.3 69.6 7.3 48.6 4.8 45. 5.5 46.7	ighting mobile Radio 5.5 30.2 53, 26.2 29.6 58.7 18.6 27.3 48.6 23.6 16.4 36.4 37.3 69.6 66.8 7.3 48.6 66.8 4.8 45. 71.5 5.5 46.7 72.9

CREAM SHIPPERS

IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ALBERTA

The advantages of WOODLAND'S FULL-PAYMENT SERVICE is winning many new cream shippers every day. A Woodland cream cheque is a cheque IN FULL—AT TOP MARKET PRICE—with nothing deducted or held back except the cost of transportation. All cream is graded to Government Regulations and whether shipped by train or truck receives the protection of fast, efficient handling. Empty cans are returned and your cheque IN FULL mailed same day.

Special, 44c X (No. 1), 42c - No. 2, 37c

Tag your next cream can "WOODLAND", Edmonton, as a trial shipment . . . compare your cream cheque — then

YOU BE THE JUDGE

of Woodland's Full-Payment Service to Cream Shippers

Woodland Dairy Limited

Wheat Production and Supply

Most Recent Information Representing Wheat Marketing Outlook In Canada and Elsewhere

THE 1944-45 crop year commenced larged demand from Europe will make on August 1, and the Wheat up for lesser purchases from the Board has announced that the delivery United States. Canada will have at quota on wheat would be five bushels least 350 million bushels for export in per "authorized acre", while the 1944-45 without reducing the carryquotas on oats and barley are five over to an undesirable level before the bushels per seeded acre. "Authorized 1945 wheat crop is harvested. goard has announced that the delivery quota on wheat would be five bushels per "authorized acre", while the quotas on oats and barley are five bushels per seeded acre. "Authorized acreage" is 65 per cent of the seeded acreage on each farm in 1940.

The announced quotas are sur-prisingly small, particularly in view of the fact that there is substantial space available in country and ter-minal elevators. Last year the first quota was three bushels of wheat to quota was three bushels of wheat to the acre, but then the elevator space was exceedingly limited. On July 21 the total grain in store at the Fort William-Port Arthur terminals was slightly under 50 million bushels. The rated terminal storage capacity of the elevators there is 100 million bushels. The trouble seems to be inability to get grain cars unloaded at Fort William-Port Arthur.

It is quite likely that delivery quotas will be raised as tie-ups and bottlenecks in transportation and the unloading of cars are cleared away.

unloading of cars are cleared away.

Visible Supplies

Visible Supplies

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat
on July 28, virtually the end of the
crop year, totalled 288.9 million
bushels as compared with 401.8 million
on the same date a year previous.

About 150 million bushels of this visible supply was located in western
country and terminal elevators, about
15 million in terminals on the Pacific 16 million in terminals on the Pacific coast, 28 million in terminals at Fort William-Port Arthur, 48 million in eastern Canadian elevators, 13 million in U.S. lake and ocean ports, and the balance in rail and lake transit.

balance in rail and lake transit.

Total deliveries of wheat at primary points in the prairie provinces exceeded 304 million bushels, the figure for Alberta being 83,996,705.

Wheat cutting began in Manitoba on August 10, in Saskatchewan on August 15, and in Alberta on August 18. Generally, the wheat stand in Manitoba is heavy, medium to good in Saskatchewan, while more than half of the districts reports in Alberta indicate only a medium stand.

World Holdings Down

World Holdings Down

A reduction of approximately 600 million bushels in the carry-over of old crop wheat in the four major exporting countries (Australia, Argentina, United States and Canada) featured the end of the 1943-44 crop year (July 31), says James McAnsh, writing in the Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, a bureau of statistics publication. Mr. McAnsh notes that the U.S. wheat surplus dropped from 620 million bushels to 350 million within a year, and Canada's from 594 within a year, and Canada's from 594 million to somewhere between 336 and 350 million bushels. In Australia and Argentina a comparatively small reduction in the wheat surplus occurred

duction in the wheat surplus occurred during the crop year.

In view of the excellent crops in North America there should be no worry about supplies during the new crop year, Mr. McAnsh says. In the United States wheat supplies for 1944-45 will be some 22 million bushels greater than the supply of domestic wheat during 1943-44. In Canada total wheat supplies (carry-over plus new crop) will be perhaps only 10 to 15 per cent less than they were in the crop year just ended.

There would appear now to be as-

U.S. Allocations

U.S. Allocations

The United States War Food Administration states that 1944-45 supplies of wheat in that country will probably exceed 1,500 million bushels and will be sufficient not only to meet the essential requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, but also should provide a substantial carryover or a protection against the possibility of short supplies in 1945-46.

The allocation of wheat supplies

The allocation of wheat supplies during 1944-45 is as follows:

Millions

M	uuvons
of 1	Bushel
Civilian food	492
Feed for livestock	250
Industrial use (principally	
alcohol)	118
U.S. military and war ser-	
vices	118
Relief for liberated areas	65
Incidental	22
Prospective carry-over July	
1, 1945	435
The U.S. wheat carry-over o	n Jul
, 1944, was 350 million bushels	

July 1, 1918, when World War I was dragging towards a close, the United States wheat carry-over was 40 million bushels.

Argentine Situation

On the first of July Argentina had a total of 199,484,000 bushels of wheat available for export and carry-over. Of that total, 36.7 million bushels were ear-marked for Spain under a new trade agreement.

The Argentina correspondent of the Bureau of Statistics in reporting conditions says the use of wheat for fuel has practically ceased in Argentina and no more is being sold for that purpose by the grain growers. Flax seed is being crushed for fuel, 16.7 million bushels having been allocated for that purpose. Substantial quantities of corn are also being used for fuel.

The task of seeding the new crop has gone on apace and conditions are considered good although lack of rain is noted in certain states

Beware of Boom

there another farm land boom in Is there another farm land boom in the making? Economists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture believe so and warn farmers about what happened in the last war and after. The most recent issue of the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions, issued by the Dominion Department points out that form land values ment points out that farm land values ment points out that farm land values are on the upgrade again. The average value of farm land across Canada, which was \$24 in 1935 and 1940, has risen to \$28 in 1943, according to figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This would indicate, says the Current Review, that there is a moderate land boom in all provinces except Saskatchewan and possibly British Columbia. tish Columbia.

15 per cent less than they were in the crop year just ended.

There would appear now to be assurplus producing countries of the new world are ample to meet requirered in the twelve months ahead, and leave sizeable reserve stocks on hand at July 31, 1945. Some reduction in the use of wheat for animal nother thing. They quote the experience of farmers in the West who, when wheat was high in price, feeding appears certain in both the United States and Canada. The U.S. takings of Canadian wheat will likely be much smaller during the new crop year. It is believed that the Commodity Credit Corporation purchased about 150 million bushels of wheat from Canada in the last grop year. However, it is anticipated that an ensemble of what for half the price.



. . . FOR EVERY FARM FOR EVERY MEED JUST RIGHT TRACTOR



COOKSHUTT "60"



COCKSHUTT "80"



COCKSHUTT "99"

• Yes, Mr. Farmer, Cockshutt tractors are designed to meet your exact needs:::that's why we make not one, but FIVE different sizes to meet the requirements of big; medium and small farms.

As you are only too well aware, no one tractor can possibly give efficient, economical performance on every farm. That's why we say there is a Cockshutt tractor that will do a better job for you. They are available in Standard and Row Crop models, on rubber or steel and with starter and lights.

You owe it to yourself to choose the Cockshutt that has been designed for your particular needs and will give you years of economical; trouble free tractor operation. Read the details of the five sizes listed below then, see your local Authorized Cockshutt Dealer.

"60" This four cylinder, 2-plow tractor is smaller but very similar in design to model "70." Operates on gasoline only.

"70" (Illustrated above). Gasoline or kerosene-distillate types. 6 cylinder power plant. It's a 2-3 plow tractor giving a maximum efficiency at a minimum operating and upkeep cost.

"80" Gasoline or kerosene-distillate types; It is the finest 3-4 plow tractor obtainable and will cover more acres at lower cost.

"90" Kerosene-distillate type. 4-5 plow capacity, handles big combines and threshers easily and efficiently.

"99" High compression model (gasoline only) same as "90", designed for economical big acreage farming. It's a powerhouse on wheels. 5-plow capacity.

IMPORTANT Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs and replacement by Genuine Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application, through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for a permit to buy. Use the services of your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for either repairs or purchase of new machines, he is ready to serve you in every way possible.

TRURO

BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

HOW TO GET MORE FOR by Ful-O-Pep

A good Laying House programme should be planned well in advance -and carried out with thoroughness. So The Quaker Oats Company of Canada points out certain practices they have found essential to better egg production on the Ful-O-Pep Research Farm.



The laying house should be well cleaned and it's best to disinfect it, too, before housing the new crop of pullets. We use a solution of formaldehyde and potassium permanganateas this seems to make for greater freedom from colds. Choose a warm day; hose out your wellcleaned hen house; then pour a quart of formaldehyde into a deep bucket containing 1½ lbs: permanganate of potash—and get out. Keep house tightly closed for 24 hours; remove solution; and air well. This disinfects a room 20 x 20-but room must be warm and wet or the formaldehyde has little effect.

Sell off old stock, except breeding flocks—or house pullets in an entirely separate building from old stock to control infectious diseases. These may be transmitted from the old stock to the pullets even though the adults show no visible symptoms.





House only good birds—culling both pullets and hens carefully before housing time, to save on labour, floor space and feed. Destroy all sick pullets and market undeveloped ones. Keep only those hens which are exceptionally good layers—as you'll average three to four dozen more eggs per bird from strong well-developed pullets each year than you do from old hens.

Have pullets a little on the thin side rather than on the fat side of good fleshing at housing time. Pullets should be kept on a restricted feeding programme until about a month before they are housed. During the last month they should have practically all the Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash or Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash they want, as well as free feedings of oats. Ful-O-Pep's balanced feeding programme with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, scratch grains and oats will then give your pullets all they need to lay LOTS OF EGGS! Ask your Ful-O-Pep dealer for more information today.



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OF CANADA LIMITED

Makers of Quaker and Ful-O-Pep Livestock and Poultry Feeds PETERBOROUGH, ONT. SASKATOON, SASK.

Rackground

THIS column began with the war. Each month as it has been written thoughts have raced ahead thirty days. Always there has been anticipation, at first clothed in anxiety, then in reassurance, and since early June Always there has been exaltation. certain the knowledge that one month in this column would be recorded events spelling doom for the apostles of darkness, hate and bestial brutality.

This is that month. This that column.

Recall what happened during Au-British, American and Canagust! dian troops under General Sir Bernard Montgomery have smashed from their beachhead on the coast of Normandy on past Paris. Parisians, for years subjugated, starved and frozen, have been freed. From landings on the "soft under-belly" of France forces of the United Nations accompanied by some Free French have driven inland to make sensational gains, and, in the southwest, to push to the border of Switzerland. Vichy has been abandoned. The regime of that name is no more. Pierre Laval, master of duplicity who sought to become France's Nazi overlord is a refugee from his own people. The aged Marshal Petain has been spirited away by the Germans. Striking advances have been made on the Italian front. Florence has been captured by the forces of Sir has been captured by the forces of Sir Harold Alexander. The Russians have driven sledge-hammer blows against their foes and have entered Prussia. Warsaw is about to be relieved. Rumania has capitulated and is now a "co-belligerent" of the United Nations. Bulgaria early is likely to follow suit. Finland has reorganized her government to obtain an impact of the control of the con to follow suit. Finland has reorganized her government to obtain an immediate peace. United States forces continue to dig out and exterminate Japanese on many of the islands the little yellow men have held since they over-ran them after Pearl Harbour. Japan has been heavily bombed on several occasions. Only in China have reverses worthy of the name been recorded. There the armies under the command of the Generalissimo have been forced to give ground on several occasions. What a month August, 1944, has been in the military history

Casualties Relatively Light

All these and other happenings not here mentioned have not been achieved without a price. That price has been grievous. It was inevitable that been grievous. It was inevitable that this be so. And while to those who have lost sons, husbands and sweethearts, it will be empty comfort to say here, as has been said so many times in the past 30 days, that the over-all casualties have been exceedingly light in view of the magnitude of the opera-tions, that is so. They have been light. This was stated of the storm-ing of the Normandy beachhead; it has remained the case during August. It can never be forgotten also, that the civilians of southern Britain have been called upon to withstand further been called upon to withstand further storms of death. German robot bombs continue to fall, and civilian deaths and injuries have run into tremendous figures. The hate with which Hitler has loosened his venom through the "robots" lead some authorities to warn that despite his even and not distant that despite his sure and not distant defeat, the Nazi head may frantically turn to other forms of hellishness that the cost of victory for the United Nations may be as high as possible. Many fear the use of gas by Germany.

Varied theories of the so-called attempt on Hitler's life also are advanced. At first blush this appeared an attempt on the part of the General Staff to rid themselves of their fan-Staff to rid themselves of their fan- and closer range meeting almost zero atical and amateur strategist, and prepoposition nowadays, Germany's fate pare the way for negotiations toward is sealed. Focus of interest soon will peace with some remnants of the Gerturn to the Pacific and the Orient, of man army salvaged and the Command the recent events in which little here intact as a first step toward World is said. This has not been by design. War III. But some observers have During August Europe had first call trotted out the thesis that the alleged on the world's attention.

attempt to kill Hitler, in which one high ranking general was killed and others wounded, was a gigantic hoax perpetrated by none other than Hitler himself. The reasons? To recover himself. The reasons? To recover the spotlight and provide an oppor-tunity for the liquidation of those military men who have grown cool to-ward Naziism. Whether this be true not, the liquidations have been caror not, the inducations have been carried forward. Hangman Himmler has had many an hour of glee. Mock trials of high-ranking dignitaries have been followed by their executions, and according to dispatches reaching United Nations' capitals from neutral countries thousands of suspects, beginning to doubt Hitler and Germany's ability to escape complete annihilation have been done to death these last few

True Situation Unknown

Amid tumultous events such as Au-Amid tumultous events such as August produced the true pattern of events is difficult to discernment. This is true of the situation within Germany itself. Not until the war is over, if then, may the puzzle be pieced together, part by part. It has been reported that Goering is a prisoner of his own Nazis; that Field Marshal Rommel met death from the air. Naturally no statements of these matters have been forthcoming from the Gerhave been forthcoming from the Ger-

This difficulty of faithfully tracing events also applies to the actual field of battle. But it is clear that from of battle. But it is clear that from the Normandy beaches Montgomery's men have moved forward to occupy more than one-fifth of all France, in the course of which operation Field Marshal Von Kluge's German Seventh Army has been completely encircled and crushed. The numbers of pri-soners taken run into astronomical figures, the carnage of death and the totals of woundings for the Huns have totals of woundings for the Huns have been enormous, yet more and more troops were thrown into the trap by Von Kluge in a frantic and hopeless effort to halt the drive.

Montgomery's brilliant mind directed the encirclement of Von Kluge's army in the Falaise area, a name to be written into history and used as long as men talk of military affairs, and so complete was the plan that the army was utterly destroyed. No longer can its remnants ever regroup as a threat to an opponent.

As this is written our forces are plunging toward the area in which are located the sites of the "robot" bomb platforms and were most recently reported a scant 10 miles from Rouen.

Leaders to Visit

The relief of Paris was first announced to have been achieved entirely by the underground forces of that city, but it now appears some American forces were despatched to lend a hand in the mopping-up opera-General de Gaulle is on his way to the once world-center of gayety, and it is also reported Prime Minister Churchill, who witnessed the landings in southern France and later visited the troops in Italy, and President Roosevelt may head the triumphant parade to officially mark the ousting of the Hun. What a day that will be for Paris!

for Paris!

The myth of German invincibility at arms again has been shattered; never more fully. With the Russians bearing down through Prussia, and now probably through Rumania, the oil supplies of which country now threaten to freeze Nazi air and mechanized machines, with two columns headed for Berlin through France, one moving north through Italy, with the moving north through Italy, with the use of European waters completely denied, and with our air forces at closer and closer range meeting almost zero



written by B. Butterworth, of Gouldtown, Sask., in May, 1944, issue. I agree with Mr. Butterworth to some extent, but I would go a little further. I would suggest to guarantee every farmer \$1.00 per bushel for 1,000 bushels of wheat and if he

Wheat
Prices
Prices

The profit and the profit and the profit and the profit and the price all well and good.

If not, don't grow it. It costs the small farmer

costs the small farmer just as much to keep his wife and six children as it does the big farmer to keep his wife and six children and no more. It costs the small farmer more to put his crop in and take it off, than it does the big farmer because he cannot afford the modern machinery the big farmer has. In this way both families could live, but as it is now families could live, but as it is now the small farmer must help pay the big farmer a profit through taxation which is very unfair under the present set-up. The big farmer sells, say, 12 bushels per acre, he has in say, 500 acres, sells 6,000 bushels of wheat. The small farmer has, say, 100 acres and sells 1,200 bushels of wheat. Both have the same families. Now, say, one dollar a bushel for the Now, say, one dollar a bushel for the wheat. That gives the small farmer \$1,200, and the large farmer \$6,000. See the unfairness of it. Both farmers must live. The government is taking the little farmer's taxes to pay the big farmer a profit. Of course, there are lots of big farmers that would like to cut my head off right close to the shoulder but never mind. Big hog, the little hog wants to live too. Even with hogs we separate the big hogs with hogs we separate the hig hogs from the little ones so as the little ones can live. Many, many thanks for this space in your valuable paper, the Farm and Ranch Review.—Gust Brietzke, Lousana, Alta.

IN the July issue of the Farm and Ranch Review, William Haywood, Prairie River, Saskatchewan, raised the point that Hugh Boyd, the CBC

Prairie River, Saskatchewan, raised the point that Hugh Boyd, the CBC Prairie Farm Broadcast commentator, might have been "pushed" from his position. May I assure you that it was with extreme regret that we accepted Mr. Boyd's resignation. Mr. Boyd joined the CBC on September 25th, 1939, and continued from that time until April 29th, 1944, in the work of establishing and consolidating the CBC Prairie Farm Broadcast service. Anyone with radio experience can appreciate just what this entailed. In addition to the work of keeping informed on current agricultural events and giving vital market and agricultural information to the listener, there is an ever present tension in radio. Radio has deadlines even more demanding than those of a newspaper.

newspaper.

I should like to quote the closing paragraph of Mr. Boyd's letter of resignation. He said: "I am leaving the Department and the Corporation because I should like to return to newspaper work. There is no other reason."

Boyd's resignation, Since Peter B. Whittall, who was formerly his assistant, is senior man in charge his assistant, is senior man in charge of Farm Broadcasts in the Prairie region. Gordon Haase, a young farmer of Wilkie who graduated this year in Farm Management from the University of Saskatchewan, has been hired to act as Mr. Whittall's assistant.

I have no intention of making a comparison. Hugh Boyd is a master of a particular style and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation regrets very sincerely that he left the field of radio.

sincerely that he left the field of radio. At the same time, we feel confident that given a reasonable opportunity, the present staff will build up, in their own particular way, just as devoted a group of listeners as did Mr. Boyd. At the same time we hope that Mr. Boyd's radio experience will not be lost en-tirely to us and that he will find the

with great interest, a letter time and opportunity in the future to again devote himself to radio in some form or other.

We appreciate deeply the interest of we appreciate deeply the interest of the listeners and will do everything possible for the welfare of Canadian agriculture as a whole. — Harry J. Boyle, Supervisor, CBC Farm Broad-casts, Toronto.

I AM a subscriber to the Farm and

have been farming in Alberta ever since. I lived a number of years at Clive and Haynes, and farmed in the Pleasant Valley district

Sheep **Fencing**

farming working for J.
L. Walters, at Clive, who
was then president of
the Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Since moving here, to what is now Horen, on the south side of Wabamun Lake, west of Edmonton, I have had some success with purebred Suffolk sheep. I find them quite profitable and easy to fence. I use three poplar rails with barbed wire on top. I, however, have a problem which I would like some help to solve, and I thought some readers might be inter-AM a subscriber to the Farm and ested too. How can an electric fence Ranch Review, and think it about be used for sheep? I would like to the best farm paper in Canada. I graze small fields which would be incame from Denmark in 1913, and practicable to fence in the regular

way, as it would mean moving the way, as it would mean moving the fence every few days. If the readers could help me out on this I would be very grateful. — Chris Christiansen Seba Beach, Alta. getting my initiation to

IMPROVED HORN WEIGHTS

Made especially to conform to Western needs—in ½ lb., 1 lb., 1½ lb., and 2 lb. sizes. Each weight has two ¾ inch set screws offset to fasten securely to horns. Pattern made in collaboration with Western Stock Growers' Association.

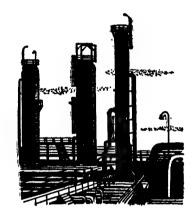
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During the operation of Diesel engines, unburned fuel residues are almost always formed. These residues are the product of cracking. The larger molecules in the fuel are broken down into smaller ones - just as oil is cracked in the commercial production of gasoline.

But while cracking is desirable in gasoline manufacture, it is a constant headache in Diesel engines. In Diesels, cracking produces varnishlike bodies that bind soot, dust, and oil residues into a sticky mass called sludge. Sludge, in turn, causes stuck rings and blow-by.

The only way this problem can be licked is by using a motor oil that takes care of these unburned fuel oil residues.

Dieso-Life-made by Union Oil Company - contains a special detergent compound that washes off and removes unburned fuel residues and other impurities. Then it holds these impurities in suspension where they can't precipitate to form sludge. When you drain the oil, all foreign matter flushes out with it and your engine is clean!

In other words, Dieso-Life cleans as it lubricates - a mighty valuable



quality for an engine oil to possess these days.

Dieso-Life is a tough, stable, fullbodied oil-built to reduce engine wear and increase the performance and life of your equipment.



So next time you need lubricating oil, get a supply of Dieso-Life from your Union Oil Resident Manager.

And remember - Dieso-Life is but one in a complete line of quality petroleum products made by Union Oil Company

DIESO-LIFE



UNION OIL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED



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Rex Oil supplies, in a concentrated and stable
form, the nutritional factors so essential to proper
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a few pennies, worth now will
mean EXTRA DOLLARS in profits
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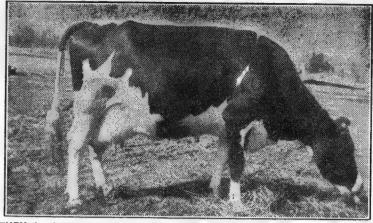
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Canadian Holstein Makes World Records



WHEN the photographer called to take a photograph of this World Champion Holstein cow, she coyly refused to have her picture taken, but finally was caught off guard by her resourceful owner, who dropped an armful of hay in front of her. She is Sweetholm Rag Apple Belle, owned by E. L. Sweet, Belmont, Ontario, and she has just smashed two world records for butterfat production over all breeds. As a junior three-year-old, she set new marks on twice-a-day milking of 848 pounds butterfat in 365 days and 808 pounds butterfat in 306 days.

Kill Cattle Lice

THREE kinds of lice commonly inwise to wet the animals. The best of
fest cattle in Canada. Two are these contain rotenone. If the latter
sucking species and are known as the is not locally available, warble fly
short-nosed cattle louse and the longnosed cattle louse. Both these species ed in dilutions up to ten parts of flour
more commonly infest cattle kept outor cornstarch will give good results.

The fellowing mixture been also also.

more commonly infest cattle kept outside, the short-nosed being the more troublesome pest. Animals heavily infested with these lice become very thin and may not overwinter.

The third kind is known as the little red louse, in distinction to the larger blue sucking lice. It is a biting species, and may wander freely over the cow's body, though they usually congregate around the base of the tail and on the withers, where they may cause scabby lesions. This louse more frequently infests indoor dairy animals. mals.

mais.

All three kinds of cattle lice may be easily controlled. Because they start to increase on the animals in the fall of the year it is of prime importance that the stock be treated early before the pest gets a foothold, and that winter quarters for the cattle are thoroughly clean. Dips are very satisfactory for controlling lice, and proprietary standard arsenical and coal-tar mixtures are recommended. These may also be applied by hand or by spray pump. Spraying or rubbing by spray pump. Spraying or rubbing the infested animals with two per cent commercial creolin or with the following kerosene emulsion has also been found effective:-

The kerosene is added after the soap is dissolved in the water and the mixture is churned vigorously. Before using add a gallon of water and stir

Raw linseed oil, applied with brush is a useful remedy and will not cause burning. It is best, however, to avoid exposing the animals to direct sunlight or overheating them for some hours after treatment.

are especially useful during the colder months when it is un- often induce ailments.

The following mixture has also been recommended:—

Phenothiazine 1 part Flour 1 part Sodium fluosilicate

(fine grade)

The dust should be mixed thoroughly and may be applied with a dust gun or a shaker can. In either case the dust must be worked into the skin with the fingers. From 1 to 4 ounces per animal is required, depending on size. Another mixture that has been found effective against cattle lice consists of 1 part of finely ground saba-dilla (or cevadilla) seed and 10 parts of wettable sulphur.

High-Priced Sow

SOME time ago Col. J. G. Robertson, SOME time ago Col. J. G. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner for Canada in London, England, and formerly of the agricultural department in Saskatchewan, purchased a "five-hundred-dollar" Yorkshire sow from Messrs. Rykman, of Staffordshire, England, for Geo. M. Huffman, of Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Shortly after her arrival at Guelph Agricultural College, Ontario, this remarkable animal farrowed a litter of 12 healthy pigs. Mr. Huffman's investment appigs. Mr. Huffman's investment ap pears to have been a good one.

Feed Cow Regularly

FEED the dairy cow according to the individual needs and desires of each animal. Feed regularly both as to the hours of feeding and the character of feeds. Sudden changes in feeds will not only source. in feeds will not only cause a loss in gains and production of milk but will



SAVE TIME and LABOR

Implement Parts Distributors
Bayes You Money
BOMONTON — LETHBRIDGE
CALGARY — RED DEER

Check FRESH BOG SPAVIN

Keep horse at work...

Reep horse at work...

To check fresh bog spavin catchitas fixetigms of puffiness, before the hock bunch hardens.

Bog spavin appears as a soft swelling to front and inner side of hock joint. When first noticed, massage Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation. This in creases blood flow in the area and reduces swelling, Rub in Absorbine twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful if used as recommended. A standty for 50 years, Absorbine is used by many experienced horsemen and veterinarians. Especially helpful in checking windgall, curb, thoroughpin, and similar congestive troubles and to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful afflictions, Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. On sale at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

ABSORBINE

A Word CAUTION



Radio batteries and flashlight batteries are scarce because so many are being used for war purposes. Good batteries are vital to victory, so conserve the ones you have-make them last longer by using, sparingly.

BURGESS

and a succession of the succes

NEW MIRRORS, Made to Order Any Size or Shape

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD. M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

For Your

FARM SUPPLIES

patronize the

U.F.A. Co-op. STORES

CALGARY MEDICINE HAT DRUMHELLER CHINOOK OYEN

and for

MAPLE LEAF **Gasoline and Oil**

the

Local Agency of

U.F.A. CENTRAL **CO-OPERATIVE** ASSN. LIMITED



In 1904 when a little group of Canadian business men decided to found a company for the manufacture of automobiles, they little dreamed what an historic step they were taking. They were convinced that the motor car would one day be an important means of transportation, though most people at that time looked upon it as a rich man's plaything. But it is doubtful if they foresaw that in forty years their little plant would grow into an industry employing thousands of men, supplying cars to millions of men and women through hundreds of Ford

dealers. Little did they dream that in a future war of nations, Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited would become the Empire's largest single source of military transport.



1904—Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited commenced operations in a small building formerly used as a wagon factory. Seventeen men were employed, and the cars at first were assembled from parts imported from Detroit. In the first year of operation, 117 Ford cars were produced.



1908—After two years of exhaustive tests, the Company decided to standardize on the Model "I" Ford Car, using mass production methods. With increasing demand, the plant was expanded to ten times its former size. By 1912 the number of employees had increased to 565.



1913—Ford of Canada first started building its own engines thereby creating a new major outlet for Canadian raw materials. Since its introduction five years earlier, the Model "T" engine had already become famous for its simplicity of design and absolute dependability under all conditions.



1915—By this time there was a chain of more than 550 Ford dealers and nine Ford Branches across Canada. The Company always believed it owed a debt to the public—that of providing expert service and genuine replacement parts for Ford cars as long as those cars were in operation.



1916—Plant expansion continued as demand increased. The War, 1914-1918, called for added output. In 1916-1917, production reached a new high of 50,000 units as a new branch assembly plan went into operation at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, London and Saint John.



1927—After completely re-tooling the entire plant, Ford of Canada came out with the new Model "A". The car's modern design, power, speed and low cost operation won for it immediate acceptance. Buyers made their selection from several models with color and upholstery options.



1932—Saw the introduction of the Ford V-8 engine. For the first time, a powerful, smooth, V-type eight-cylinder engine was made available to Canadian motorists in the popular price field. Its economy, simplicity and outstanding performance made it the talk of the automobile world.



1939—70% of all automobiles exported from Canada were built by Ford, more than half of the entire Ford output going abroad. The huge export business, started with the founding of the company, was built up in every part of the British Empire with the exception of the British Isles.



1940—Ford of Canada was already producing a large volume of war equipment and heavy shipments were made to many battlefronts. As early as 1936 the groundwork for the production of military vehicles had been laid in closest co-operation with the Department of National Defence.



1942—The last passenger car for the duration came off the assembly line, climaxing a series of manufacturing curtailments of the previous 12 months. Now, until Victory, the Company's huge production was to be still multiplied but strictly confined to war equipment and essential vehicles.



1943—Ford employees had increased to 15,637, double the number prior to wartime. 4,300 Ford employees had gone into the Armed Services. 15,000 blood transfusions had been given at the Ford Clinic. Employees had invested \$10,000,000 in Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates.



1944—Midnight, August 17, the Company's 40th anniversary—and out of its mighty war plant comes a Universal Carrier, the 27,678th of its kind, the 338,978th Military vehicle for World War II, the 1,893,162nd unit produced by Ford of Canada during its forty year history.





Safety Glass for Automobiles, Any Make of Car M 1778 THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.



Pork Profits -- that's what you want



PIG STARTER

Sow and Pig Starter Supplement

are "farm-tested" feeds - that means they have been tested under everyday farm conditions and PROVEN THEIR MERIT. Whether you feed the "straight" way-the Pig Starter, or, the Pig Starter Supplement mixed with your own grains the guaranteed UNIFORMITY of all Feeds is both your protection and assurance of SUCCESS.

FEED FOR THE BIG LITTER:

Selling NOW at U.G.G. Alberta Elevators

United Grain Growers Ltd.

Check Binder Now

THE harvest season is again here and farmers who depend on the binder for cutting of their crop are advised by B. T. Stephanson, Alberta's Agricultural Engineer, to give this machine a thorough check-up at the

It is important that the chains b installed properly. The hook end of the chain should be leading so that the rotation of the bar end takes place within the hook, otherwise excessive wear of the tooth or sprocket will take place. The chains may be lubri-cated by dropping oil on them as they are running. In sandy lands, how-ever, the chains usually wear longer without lubrication.

The bevel gears should be meshed with sufficient contact so that the teeth will not strip and without being mashed deep enough to bind or wear excessively.

The adjustments for the knotted head are:

head are:
1. Twine tension—adjustable by a rolling or sliding tension. Should be 6 to 8 pounds to pull twine through needle from twine can.
2. Twine disc tension—to hold twine in place—should be about 35 to 40 pounds before twine leaves disc.
3. Bill hooks—should be polished and they should be adjusted so that it requires 12 pounds to pull twine from bill hooks.
4. Knife—the knife should be

from bill hooks.

4. Knife — the knife should be sharp so that it cuts the twine cleanly. A dull knife causes a varied and inconsistent series of tying troubles.

5. Needle — The needle should be adjusted so that it will advance far enough to place twine in the required notch. The needle eye roller should be inspected for wear and replaced if necessary.

necessary.
After the season is over the knotter parts, knife and guards should be sprayed with rust preventative to pre-vent rust and preserve the polish.

Aid Statisticians

THE Canadian Federation of Agri-THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture has passed along to its affiliated farmer membership the urgent appeal of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that farmers fill in and return as quickly as possible the card questionnaires sent to them from time to time requesting information as to crops, live stock numbers, etc. These crops, live stock numbers, etc. These statistics are used for only one purpose, to compile general statistics on tax purposes.

Visits West



C. W. Lockard, President of Interna Harvester Co. of Canada, Limited, present in Western Canada, accompanic C. B. Munger, Secretary and Comptrol the Company.

C. B. Munger, Secretary and Comptroller of the Company.

"Our trip," said Mr. Lockard, "will previde a splendid opportunity to study at first han crop conditions in each of the provinces, am to discuss with the managers and members e our branch organizations many of our post war plans." Twenty-two of Mr. Lockard's thirty years of service with International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, were spent in the prairie provinces.

agriculture in Canada so that the Government may have an accurate knowledge of the amount of food being produced each year. It is the only method they have of securing such information, except during the tenyear census when canvass is made of each individual forwards. year census when canvass is made of each individual farmer and family in the Dominion. The information is all the more vital in view of the immense amount of food products being provided to Britain and other Allies by Canada for war needs. Accurate knowledge must be obtained of the food products which are going to be available so that these war needs, as well as the needs of the people at home, can be properly provided for.

The statistics compiled on the basis

The statistics compiled on the basis of the farmer's returns are also extremely valuable to farm organizations, so that farmers are serving their own interests by making the returns as complete and accurate as pos-

Individual returns are kept confidential, and are not used for income

HANG ON TO THOSE BONDS!

THIS is a critical moment . . it is no time to ease up. Powerful enemy legions are withdrawing behind formidable fortifications on shortened lines. No . . . this war isn't over yet . . . So hang onto your bonds, AND PRE-PARE TO BUY MORE . . . NEXT MONTH.

SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE

BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

FARM WAGES versus FARM INCOME

FIGURES issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics give the farm wage rates as they stood in May of this year. Reference to May of this year. Reference to nilar statistics for previous years similar statistics for previous years shows the following interesting com-

Parameter C	MAY.	may,	Let Cen
	1940	1944	Increase
All Canada	\$26.02	\$61.38	136.
Saskatchewan	. 26.61	69.83	162.
Manitoba	25.43	63.89	151.
British Columbia	. 27.00	65.47	141.
Alberta	29.03	.68.25	139.
Ouebec	. 23.53	56.22	139.
New Brunswick	. 27.14	63.33	133.
P. E. I.	21.21	47.66	124.
Ontario	26.09	56.39	120.
Nova Scotia	24.88	53.88	116.

Rates of Farm Wages per Month, with Board:

The figures quoted for farm wage rates, agricultural authorities state, should not be taken too literally, for there are factors affecting the entire farm labor situation which cannot be

farm labor situation which cannot be indexed, but the figures do show the trend very definitely.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture makes a comparison of these figures with the figures showing the index prices of farm products for the same period of years. These are taken from the Economic Annalist of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Based on the year 1926 at the index

Based on the year 1926 at the index

Based on the year 1926 at the index of 100, the corresponding wholesale price index of all farm products as compiled for the year 1940 and for the month of March, 1944, the latest available, are shown to be as follows:

Wholesale index of farm products for 1940 was 67.1. The corresponding index for March, 1944, was 104.3, an increase since 1940 of 55.4 per cent. In other words, the index for farm prices rose a little over 50 per cent from 1940 to 1944, while the rate of farm wages rose 136 per cent in the same period. It should also be noted that with the index of farm prices at 100 for 1926, and the index for March, 1944, at 104.3, this shows that farm prices in March, 1944, were only 4.8 per cent higher than those for the year 1926.

Figures of the Dominion Bureau of

Figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the bominion Bureau of Statistics for the total cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada, for the same period of years, shows the following:

Total cash income, 1940 ______ \$765.8 millions Increase from 1940 to 1943 _____ 82%

It is noted that-while the increase in the index of farm prices from 1940 to feed the spring of 1944 was only 55.4 per given cent, the increase in the total cash in- stock.

come from sale of farm products in the four years was 82 per cent. This is accounted for by the very heavy increase in volume of farm products put on the market. The increase in volume of produce sold was in much volume of produce sold was in much greater proportion to the increase in prices for the products.

Eat More Meats

CONSUMPTION of meats in Canada increased considerably in 1943 over that of previous years as indicated in a recent report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Substantial increases have occurred through the war creases have occurred through the war years compared to the pre-war levels of consumption. Total meat disappearance amounted to 160.5 pounds per capita in 1943, as against 143.0 pounds in 1942, an increase of 17.5 pounds or 12.2 per cent. The consumption was 134.4 pounds in 1941; 127.0 pounds in 1940; 116.2 pounds in 1939, and 111.4 pounds in 1935.

Beef and pork are by far the most popular meats in Canada as seen by the detail of the 1943 consumption which consisted of 72.5 pounds of beef; 97 pounds veal; 4.8 pounds lamb and mutton; 66.0 pounds pork and 7.5

and mutton; 66.0 pounds pork and 7.5 pounds edible offals.

As no adjustments have been made these figures for the amounts used by the military services, the per capita estimates are somewhat higher than the amounts actually available to the civilian population.

MILLIONS CATTLE LOST

SPEAKING before the delegates convened at the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America recently held at Columbus, Ohio, L. A. Peters, Agricultural Attache, Netherlands Embassy, Washington, D.C., discussed the cattle situation. ation in The Netherlands and other occupied territories. He estimated that since the start of the war approximately 8,000,000 head of cattle have been lost in enemy-occupied territories. ritory due to depletion in live stock feed and compulsory slaughtering. From 750,000 to 2,000,000 cattle will be imported during a two-year period after the war, he predicted. How-ever, food, medicine, clothing and feed for herds yet existing will be given shipping priority over live

We Take Care of Your Bonds

• Why not let us keep your war-bonds here in our vaults, and clip the coupons for you? We have a regular system for taking care of bonds on their interestdue dates. It would save you a lot of bother. Your account will be credited with the amount due on the date named. The charge is nominal — 25¢ per annum for bonds up to a value of \$250.... one tenth of one per cent. for larger amounts.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

"The Bank For You."



THE Alemite Gun shown (6578E) is a one pound capacity gun that will develop 8,500 lbs. pressure. It is spring primed for positive action. The overall length of the gun is 15 inches. Return

type plunger handle

permits easy hand-

HANDGUNS AND

FITTINGS

Alemite Push Type Hand Gun 5585-S Hand Gun (above)

HE BUILDER of your farm equipment knows best-he decrees that Alemite Fittings are standard equipment on leading makes of farm machinery. Regular lubrication service

with Alemite Hand Guns will help speed your seeding, cultivation and harvesting. Alemite Hand Guns are clean, quick, and efficient and will keep your farm equipment performing on schedule.



Alemite Fittings are made on the principle that if a bearing needs lubrication, it requires a fitting that will do this job perfectly year in and year out. Scientifically hardened, Alemite Fittings will withstand hard service. Play safe, and practise wise economy-replace old and worn out fittings with the genuine Alemite Fittings, the same type of fittings used by the builder of the equipment.

Sole Canadian manufacturers of lubrication fittings, systems and equipment — standard on all Canadian farm implements.





If your wheels are OUT OF LINE

Obtain a free copy of the "Automobile User's Guide"-a booklet which will prove a valuable aid in maintaining the efficiency of your car or truck-by writing to a General Motors dealer in your Community.



CARE SAVES WEAR—

but tire conservation doesn't stop there!

The mechanical condition of the chassis parts of your car or truck is most important.

- -Wheels which are a ½" out of line cause the tires to "scuff" sideways approximately 87' in a mile.

 -A few ounces out of balance multiply into many pounds of
- damaging force, even at normal driving speeds.

These elements actually tear the rubber off your tires. You can safeguard against such damage by having:-

- -The mechanical parts of your vehicle inspected and adjusted periodically.
- Your tires and wheels checked regularly, particularly after the tires have been removed from the wheels for repairs.

Tire conservation service from a General Motors dealer will:-

- -Stretch your tire mileage.
- —Assure your safety.
- -Improve the steering, riding and braking qualities.

This information is made available to you, the owners of Ibss information is made available to you, the owners of Canada's cars and trucks, to assist you to conserve your tires and vehicles, and so safeguard against a breakdown of the country's automotive transportation up to and even beyond the day of Victory!

ALWAYS GO TO A GENERAL MOTORS DEALER FOR

CARS AND TRUCK

CHEVROLET . PONTIAC . OLDSMOBILE . McLAUGHLIR-BUICK . CADILLAC . CHEVROLET & GMC TRUCKS

GM DEALERS' SERVICE will help you to:

Stretch your Tire Mileage by: Maintaining Stretch your Tire Mileage by: Maintaining proper tire pressure . . . Tire rotation every 3,000 to 5,000 miles. (Pass. cars and light trucks.) . . . Regular inspection of wheel absorbers. absorbers.

Avoid Engine Failure by: Testing compression and checking oil consumption...
refocing "sludge-removed... Cleaning and
placing "sludge-packed" valves... ReAdjusting crankshaft bearings...

Save Gasoline and Oil by: Engine tune-up including carburetor, battery and electrical system.

electrical system.

Prevent Deterioration of Body and Fenders by: Repairing and refinishing damaged or chipped surfaces . . Washing and to keep drain holes open as a profession against costly rust damage. Extend the Life of your Car or Truck by:
Regular lubrication (at least every 60 deepy 1,000 miles).

Farm Electrification

Ontario it is 1700 kwhr; and in B.C., 700 kwhr. Farms served by the Calgary Power Company average over 1300 kwhr per year. Supposing that 30,000 Alberta farms were electrified, and that the average consumption was 750 kwhr, total farm consumption would then be 22½ million kwhr a year. This represents about 7 per cent of the total electrical energy generated in Alberta in 1942. It is evierated in Alberta in 1942. It is evident from this that the prospective farm consumption of power is a relatively small matter.

Low Consumption

There are two reasons for the small consumption of energy per farm. These are first, electric energy is practically confined to stationary uses and, on many farms, alternative sources of power are available for some stationary uses; and second, the household appliances usually first installed when farms are connected do not use much energy. An increasing proportion of energy. An increasing proportion of Alberta farms are equipped with tractors, and it would seem unwise in most cases to install large and expensive electrical motors for belt work which can be performed by the tractor already on the farm. Experience elsewhere indicates that the most popular electrical explications or forms are the electrical appliances on farms are the hand iron, radio, washing machine, and toaster. These are the only ap-pliances found on more than 50 per cent of the farms electrified in On-

pliances found on more than 50 per cent of the farms electrified in Ontario.

The combination of heavy overhead, uncertain income of farm customers, and small consumption per farm has made the provision of electrical energy a hazardous and relatively unattractive field for private utilities. It is well to keep these aspects of the problem in mind; not because the difficulties they present are insuperable, but because the successful provision of central electric station power to any large proportion of farms in Alberta depends on first, a high saturation of farms in areas served by farm distribution lines; second, reasonable stability of farm 'ncomes so that farmers may be able to pay their bills; and third, promotional and load-building activities to increase farm consumption and reduce the unit cost of providing energy to farm users. providing energy to farm users.

State Labor Wants

EVERY farmer who needs additional labor during the harvest season is

labor during the harvest season is urged to make his wants known to the nearest district agriculturist or to the nearest employment office.

Help will be available from the Armed Services, from eastern Canada and from prairie towns and cities; but just how much help should be drawn from these sources cornect be estimate. from these sources cannot be estimated until the need is known.

ed until the need is known.

If the prevailing cloudy and wet weather continues for any length of time the harvest in southern Alberta will be delayed until the crops in central and northern Alberta have ripened. In that even harvest labor will be wanted in all parts of Alberta at the same time, and there isn't enough labor in sight to satisfy such a demand. demand.

Some farmers will then have to get along without harvest labor. If you need harvest help place your order now. Without such an order you may now. Without such an order you may not be able to get help when it is urgently needed.

LARGE FLOCKS NEEDED

THE only way to make a satisfactory THE only way to make a satisfactory living out of poultry is to have enough good birds to provide that living. The attempt to make a living out of too few hens is the most impractical thing in the industry. The greatest wastage of labour and the least efficient factor in the business are the result of the number of people who try to make a living from 400 who try to make a living from 409 to 500 hens. They could just as well look after 2,000 or more, say officials of the Poultry Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

By Courtesy

TAGGING POULTRY CASES

POULTRYMEN and others who ship in individual cases often find that cases are not returned promptly,



usually be-cause of the inconvenience to the custom-er of preparing a return shipping tag. To avoid this, one poultry-man wired two

man wired two tags to each case, printing the customer's name and address on one tag and his own name on the other one. With this arrangement, providing the proper address is just a matter of leaving the correct tag hanging outside the box when the lid is nailed in place.

LACING LEATHER

THE next time you want a num ber of uni formly spaced holes in leather to lace it together, try
using a butt hinge as a die and a nail as a punch. Drill a row of small holes through both halves of



both halves of the hinge near their edges, drilling through both halves at the same time so that the holes will correspond in both parts. Then grind off the end of a nail square, using one that is a fairly snug, sliding fit in the holes. In use, place the leather between the two halves of the hinge as indicated, clamp it in place, and then drive the nail through each hole in turn. drilling

HAMMER GRIP

GRIPPING a hammer handle when wearing gloves often quickly tires the arm



and hand. To provide an easier grip with a gloved hand, one cargrip penter wraps the handle with a length of leather sewing · machine belting as shown. The

round belting is wrapped tightly and is held in place at the starting and finish ends with brads.

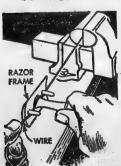
SAVE ANVIL FACE

Y OU can save the face of your anvil from cold - chisel marks by keeping a discarded auto valve stem at hand. When dropped through the hardy hole,



the valve provides a protecting surface upon which cutting may be done.

STRAIGHTENING WIRE



FINE that has become kinked can be t raightened with an old safety razor of the type shown. Just grip one end of the wire in a vise, thread it through the frame of the razor as

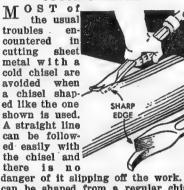
shown, a and

SECURING CANS



TO keep milk cans from sliding around in his truck, one milk collector uses a strong rope
with a tightener of the
type used on
tent ropes.
The rope is at-The rope is attached to the sides of the truck and is adjusted easily to hold a few or many cans.

CUTTING METAL



can be shaped from a regular chisel, or it can be made up from a piece of suitable metal.

REPAIRING SCOOP



QUICK A and practical repair for a cracked scoop that might othermight other-wise have to be discarded may be made by punching holes through the metal at

M 1778

riveted over it. Place the sickle section on the upper side of the scoop so it will not damage a floor when the scoop is in use.

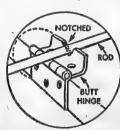
REPLACING HOSE

THE job of replacing the water hose between the cylinder block and the radia-tor is made easier with a stiff wire bent to shape as shown. After the hose is cut



the hose is cut
to proper BLOCK PIPE
length, it is
bent downward in a vise and the wire
hooked on over the ends. When the
hose is placed as nearly as possible in
position, pull up on the wire, and the
hose will be started on the connections so that it can be pushed into
place by hand. The wire is easily removed. moved.

SAWING RODS



To tachian g small rods and dowels while TO facilitate dowels while sawing or fil-ing them, use a hinge screw-ed to one edge workbench.

of workbench.
When not in
use, the hinge
is flipped down
out of the way. The free half is bent
at right angles in the center and the
upper edge is notched, the edges of the
notch being serrated with a file to
form small teeth that aid in preventing the work from furning as it is ing the work from turning as it is being sawed.

Genuine PYREX GLASS GLOBES

For Your Coleman

LAMPS AND LANTERNS



No. 550—For Coleman Single Mantle Lanterns 90c



New Low Prices

This exclusive Coleman quality feature is still maintained despite wartime demands. "Pyrex" Glass Globes protect mantles of Coleman Lamps from flying insects; make Lanterns windproof, storm-proof, bug-proof. See your Coleman Dealer now. He is supplied or can get them for you.



No. 330—For Coleman Two Mantie Lanterns \$1.35



No. 355—For Coleman Table Lamps \$1.35



THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE CO., LTD. TORONTO, CANADA

MIRRORS RESILVERED

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY



 All the best and newest developments in synthetic rubber are incorporated in Dunlop S3 Cable Cord Tires. But remember, tires not be plentiful in 1944. So keep driving inside the prescribed speed limit...cross-switch your tires occasionally...keep them properly inflated...and, above all, have your tires regularly checked by a Dunlop dealer.

DUNLOP-CAN Makers of "THE WORLD'S FINEST TIRES"



FARMS WANTED

The Director, The Veterans' Land Act, is interested in obtaining particulars of farms varying in size from a quarter section or more, with a high proportion under cultivation or arable, carrying produc-tive soil and equipped with habitable buildings and a satisfactory supply, favorably located in regard to markets, school, and social services.

Lands of the above type are required for the re-establishment of veterans of the Canadian Active Service Forces and the Director is prepared to purchase outright for cash such lands as are found suitable for this purpose.

For the guidance of all owners of land who may be interested in this advertise-nt the following quotation from The Veterans' Land Act 1942, is important:—

"No person, firm or corporation shall be entitled to charge or collect as against or from any other person, firm or corporation any fee or commission or advance of price for services rendered in the sale of any land made to the Director, whether for the finding or introducing of a buyer or otherwise."

PLEASE STATE SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, AND MERIDIAN. Address replies to the District Superintendent, The Veterans' Land Act for the Province in which the land offered is situate, i.e.,

MANITOBA-Dominion Public Bldg., Main and Water Sts., Winnipeg. SASKATCHEWAN-Room 611, Federal Building, Saskatoon. ALBERTA-Blowey-Henry Bldg., 9901 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

NEW MIRRORS Made to Order, Any Size or Shape

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East.

CALGARY

Recent HAPPENINGS.

SURRENDER COUPONS

THE ration administration of The Wartime Prices and Trade Board again calls attention to the reed by a farmer. A primary produce of dairy butter may use the butter coupons from his ration book and those of his household to buy butter to the extent that his butter production is less than the consumer ration of half a pound per person a week. If his production is more than this, he must surrender to his Local Ration Board at the end of each month all the Board at the end of each month all the butter coupons that have become valid during that month. Butter producers must register with their Local Ration Board, either by personal visit, by letter or by telephone. When a farmer registers as a butter producer, he is given a registration card and postage-free envelopes in which to forward his coupons to the Board.

MAY CARRY PASSENGERS

FARMERS can use their trucks to FARMERS can use their trucks to transport harvest help to and from work from now until November 15, it has been announced by M. W. McCutcheon, Administrator of Services for The Wartime Prices and Trade Board. A general permit has been issued for the harvest season, exempting farm truck owners from the

ban on carrying passengers except in the cab of a vehicle operated for trans-porting goods.

This general permit does not exempt a truck owner from complying with provincial or municipal truck regulations, nor does it carry any ex-emption from the 35-mile travel limit on trucks not transporting farm goods.

Board regulations against passengers in trucks are designed to save tires and gasoline by confining such vehicles to transportation of goods. Special provision is made in the Board order for the use of a truck to convey persons to and from a church or religious ceremony. A general permit is also in effect for use of a truck for medical assistance or for taking sick medical assistance of for taking sick persons to or from farms. In the ab-sence of other means of transporta-tion permits are granted for use of trucks to transport farmers, members of their families, employees and neighbours for essential purposes, including periodic visits to a market-town for shopping.

AMMUNITION FOR FARMERS

THE limited supplies of small arms ammunition being made available for sportsmen this fall will not curtail the amount now set aside for farmers and other essential users, The Wartime Prices and Trade Board made clear. Owing to the requirements of many farmers for the protection of stock and crops, and of trappers and others who have priority

tection of stock and crops, and of trappers and others who have priority claim on such ammunition, the supply for hunters will be small and sales will be controlled by permit. A farmer who has been allowed ammunition as an essential user also will be able to apply for a share of the distribution to sportsmen.

Details regarding the limit for individual purchases will be announced prior to the hunting season. Permits will not be available before August 15, and will be issued only for guns registered permanently in Canada.

The arrangement whereby essential users were granted small arms ammunition remain in effect, the Board points out. Among such essential users are farmers, prospectors and any person who relies for his livelihood on hunting or trapping wild animals. An essential user must fill out a certificate at the nearest local ration board and take this certificate (form EB-202) to a retailer. Approved of a certificate at the nearest local ration board and take this certificate (form RB-202) to a retailer. Approval of the form by the Board office does not necessarily guarantee an immediate sale of ammunition, the Board warns, because of the supply situation. Retailers must account for all pur-

chase forms from essential users when applying for new stocks of ammuni-

NEW REPAIR PRICES

SEPTEMBER 30 has been set by The Wartime Prices and Trade Board Wartime Prices and Trade Board as the cut-off date for any reduction in prices for import farm machinery repair parts resulting from the budget removal of import duties and War Exchange Tax. After that date, all imported machinery repair parts will sell at the new prices, even if they were brought in, with duty and tax paid, before the budget changes.

The September 30 cut-off date was

The September 30 cut-off date was set because there are large stocks of parts on hand at this time of year to take care of fall demands. As these parts are sometimes carried in stock for a year or so before being sold, it would be impossible to keep separate would be impossible to keep separate price schedules for articles brought in before the budget change and those brought in after the removal of duty and tax.

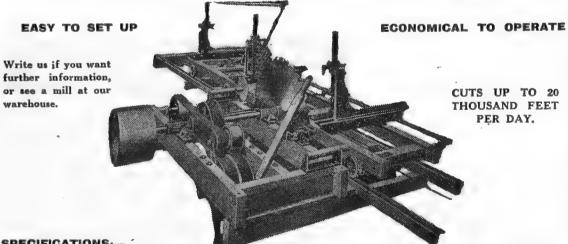
and tax.
Under the new Board order all imported repair parts will sell at the pre-budget price level until the September 30 cut-off.

Any price reduction for complete farm equipment imported after June 26 must be passed on to the consumer immediately, as announced in the Board order issued when the budget were announced.

Demand for Lumber Is Increasing!

Prices Were Never Better . . . and with Post War Construction in view this Demand Will Reach an All-Time High.

GET IN ON THIS BOOM WITH A REAL MONEYMAKER THE "LITTLE GIANT" PORTABLE SAWMILL



or see a mill at our warehouse.

SPECIFICATIONS:--

Husk Heavy Duty, made of good fir, 4" x 10", and 84" long by 42" wide. Angle-iron braced corners with 2 sets rods front and back. Variable Belt Feed is powerful and sensitive, responding instantly to pressure on the operating lever. This type of feed requires a minimum of upkeep, and gives an exceptionally fast gig-back. Feed belts are the best material obtainable.

Mandrel is a 2 7/16" cold rolled, mounted in heavy, high-speed, adjustable babbit bearings and the Drive Pulley, unless otherwise specified, is 20" diameter with a 9" face. The Saw Guide is an approved type, easily adjustable. A Splitter with an operating lever and drive for drum and cable this set-up.

Carriage, 86" x 20' long in 2 sections, 8' and 12' and mounted on 5 sets of 7" trucks, and substantially cross-braced and bolted. With the bossed hubs on the set works gears, the head blocks can be moved along the carriage for ties or bolts, and with one section removed, it makes a tie mill size carriage. Has 42" log knees, and cast steel log dog levers.

Set Works equipped with quick hand receder, and six pawls on feed ratchet. Strongly built, and the design permits both the setting and receding motions by means of a single lever.

Track Ways consist of a set of 4" x 6" cross-braced and reinforced with through bolts, easily set together, on which the Vee track and flat track is mounted. Quickly lined up and 16' is longest section which makes the outfit easy to move on a truck. Shipping weight about 4,000 pounds.

PRICED TO SELL. IN TWO SIZES

Complete with Feed Belts and Pulley Ready for Your Saw and Power.

1029 - 33 TENTH AVE. WEST

CALGARY, ALBERTA

New "Floor" Prices for Beef

FOR the past year the Meat Board of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been authorized to buy dressed beef when necessary to support the market, on the basis of a graduated scale of floor prices. This operation, however, was not supported by any definite contract for export, such as has been the case for the past two years or so in bacon, eggs and cheese. Now the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, has announced conclusion of a definite contract for export of beef to Britain, to amount to a minimum of 100 million pounds in the years 1944 and 1945, at definite prices which will serve as a fixed floor for domestic prices of dressed beef.

These floor prices will be, for red and halve lokely beef.

for domestic prices of dressed beef.

These floor prices will be, for red and blue label beef, 25 cents below present ceilings, on a volume agreed upon. On any purchases over and above that agreed volume, the price will be 50 cents below present ceilings. For choice and good quality cows the price will be 75 cents below present ceilings, and for commercial beef not qualifying as blue label, \$1.25 below ceilings.

w ceilings.

The table below shows the ceilings The table below shows the ceilings and floors for dressed beef, according to the new contract, in the prairie zones. Figures in brackets indicate the floors for beef purchased over and above the agreed volume of red and blue label purchased at the first price. The floor prices came into effect August 21, and will replace floors in a system of the past year:

existence for		year: <i>Prairie</i>	Drairie
		Ceiling	Floor
Special (red	label)	20.25	20.00
Commercial	(blue label)	19.25	
			(18.75)
Commercial	(other)	. 19.25	18.00

Premier Manning proposed that the advisory committee representing live stock, grain, feed, dairy and poul-try, stores and farm supplies, consist try, stores and farm supplies, consist of not less than five and not more than seven members to advise and assist the government in spreading cooperative education, formulating cooperative legislation and supervising the entire co-operative movement within the province.

The executive of the co-operatives at the meeting suggested that the government name the original board and outline its duties, which might include settlement of jurisdictional matters, calling of conferences, establishters, calling of conferences, establishment of a co-operative school and training personnel, encouragement of improved buildings for co-operative enterprises, consolidation of opinion regarding marketing problems, review existing legislation and act in a general advisory capacity to the supervisor of co-operative activities.

"Why don't you take your change in Good and choice cows_ 16.75 16.00 War Savings Stamps?"

TO MARKET. TO MARKET, TO SELL A PAT PIG! Well, not yet: These two little fellows will consume a lot of feed grain before they're adviser, the local branch man-

transformed into rashers of bacon. There will be tens of thousands of these little porkers that will require a huge tonnage of feed grain if Canada is to produce the annual bacon complement of 450 million pounds minimum to Britain, plus this country's own requirements. Actually Canada may produce this year 600 million pounds for Britain alone. This means a sizeable feed financing program.

Farmers are talking it over Canada's en with their friendly financial at any time.

ager of this Bank-and coming away happily satisfied that the job can be done.

In The Bank of Toronto's branch manager they have found a man who knows finance as farmers know farming : :: a man with the facts, figures and facilities to help form a practical program : . : a man who is available to Canada's enterprising farmers

Incorporated 1855 B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

516-44

POST-WAR PLANS for Her Begin at Home



YOUR wife is just as much concerned about post-war planning as anyone, but she thinks in terms of her home and family now.

She wants security; but she must rely on you alone to guard against the hazards that threaten it:

What assurance has she that the family will have money to buy the necessities of life if you are taken from them? Life in: surance provides a means by which you can guarantee to them a continuing income:

To provide this security tn any other way is quite impossi-ble for most husbands. To do it through systematic and regular life insurance premiums is both practical and sure:

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

Insurance Company
(Established 1887)

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

for my depend	w how best to provide a monthly income of \$lents within the means at my disposal. It is understood ice does not place me under any obligation.
Age	
Name	0094072/2-1004-1-100-1
Address	Mail this coupon to local address given above)



Renfrew Cream Separators Help to Make the Dairy Herd a Factor in Victory

Even if we were allowed to make all the Renfrew Cream Separators we could, there would still be an insufficient number to supply all of Canada's 733,600 farms. Dairy products are essential for Victory. Do not take a chance on loss of income—reduction in subsidy—or interference with essential butter production.

Shortage of materials and labour have meduced the number available for immediate delivery. So keep your Separator in good condition.

If it is essential that you have a new Cream Separator see your local Renfrew dealer or write direct to the company,



MANGES - TRUCK SCALES - WASHING MACHINES Made in All Popular Sizes - Hand or Electrically Operates

THE RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY LIMITED RENFREW ONT. SUSSEX N.B. STJOHNS RG, REGINA SASK

ONE MAN'S INCOME IS ANOTHER MAN'S OUTGO...



IF rising prices and costs were allowed to keep pushing each other up, inflation would be unavoidable. That's what inflation is—a panic rise in prices—with money losing its value and confusion everywhere. To prevent inflation, a ceiling has been set on prices and profits,—wages and salaries have been controlled.



ANT MORE!

If one person demands higher prices—another higher profits—another a higher wage or salary—soon everybody would be making the same demands—demands on everyone else.

Then costs of production could not be controlled.

The ceiling could no longer be held.

Living costs would go up-

INcome OUT 90

OUTgo

and INcome

begin their frantic rise.



ECONOMIC STABILITY IS NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRESENT PROBLEMS
OF WAR AND TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR PEACE

LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT" RADIO PROGRAMME EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 7.30 p.m., E.D.T.

This is the ninth of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasise the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later DEVOTED THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

British Women Courageous, Resourceful

COLONEL J. G. ROBERTSON, Agri- and this year will ship substantially Colonel J. G. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, who is in Ottawa to consult with Hon. James G. Gardiner, tain in good condition, but now takes Minister of Agriculture, and officials longer to cross the ocean and has to of the agriculture department, said on be held in cold storage much longer his arrival that the prestige of Canada than in normal times. Consequently in Britain was never as high as now. British consumers do not receive as The people of the British Isles, he high class a product as in times of said, are amazed how Canada with a population of less than 12 million has about 80 per cent of the British bacon done so much in the war effort. How ration is made up of Canadian bacon, the Bominion has been able to contri- He said that Canadian cheese conthe Dominion has been able to contribute not only incredibly large quantities of essential food products of notably high quality, to supply armaments and munitions and to maintain women in the navy, army and air Canadian egg powder is regarded by force, has the Britishers guessing the British Ministry of Food as an excellent food product and the 5-ounce package finds favor among consumers.

colonel Robertson said that as a result of the generous supplies of bacon arriving in Britain from Canada, the British Ministry of Food has been enabled to increase the weekly ration by 50 per cent, or from 4 ounces to 6 ounces per week. In 1941 Canada shipped over 425 million pounds of bacon to Britain; in 1942, 600 million pounds; in 1943, 675 million pounds,

British consumers do not receive as high class a product as in times of peace. Col. Robertson explained that about 80 per cent of the British bacon ration is made up of Canadian bacon. He said that Canadian cheese continues to be held in high regard throughout Britain as it has been for the past 75 years. The British cheese ration is 3 ounces per week, but varies slightly with supply.

package finds favor among consumers.
Col. Robertson said he does not
think there will be any hesitancy on
the part of the British housewife and
the hotels and restaurants to return to
shell eggs after the war. To what
extent egg powder will be used in the
confectionery and bakery trades depends on its price in competition with
frozen eggs.

Frozen beef from Canada is now ar-

frozen eggs.

Frozen beef from Canada is now arriving in Britain in considerable quantities and is appreciated.

The British people welcome the apples from Canada, he said. Before the war, Nova Scotia and British Columbia apples were available in substantial quantities, but shipments since 1939 have been sharply reduced.

Col. Robertson said that he has been impressed during the two years he has

col. Robertson said that he has been impressed during the two years he has been in Britain by the courage, the cheerful fortitude, and the ingentous resourcefulness of the British housewife. "She has been one of the principal bulwarks of the nation, has looked effor the children while their cipal bulwarks of the nation, has looked after the children while their father is away in Africa or India or on some other fighting front, kept up their morale, stood for hours in queues, made a little go far, and has even found time to do something for the Red Cross or some other war agency. Now she takes shelter with the children from flying bombs. She is the modern heroine", he said.

Concerning post-war trade for Canadian agricultural products in Britain, Col. Robertson said it will depend

Col. Robertson said it will depend principally on quality, continuity of supply, and price rather than on senti-

September Pattern

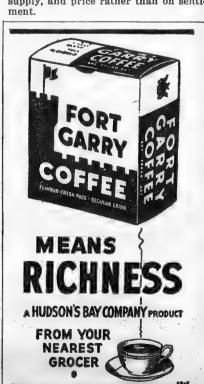


Here's a pattern that you'll enjoy for years to come! These designs— all small enough to go fast yet look like lots—will dress up many linens and gifts.

and gifts.

Jewel-like stitchery for many linens.
Pattern 830 contains a transfer pattern of 12 motifs from 1½ x 2 to 3 x 9 inches; stitches.

Send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alta. Write plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.





ROYAL never misses! It rings the bell every time — to the tune of perfect baking results!

That's because each cake is individually wrapped to prevent air contamination. No spoiled dough, coarse holes or yeasty taste when you bake with Royal. Use Royal Yeast, and let your fame as a fine bread-maker peal out in all directions!

Royal always bakes NO DOUGHY SPOTS

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I SAMPLE CARES OF	Name	
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	Town	Prov
IL	·	

LES DON'T WAIT

TRY THIS SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION INTERNAL - EXTERNAL PILE TREATMENT For quick relief from pain and suffering from itching, bleeding, blind or protrud-ing piles. Internal and External action. Reing piles. Internal and External action. Relieves pain and aids healing. No matter what other methods you have used without result, you owe it to yourself to give Page's Internal and External Pile Treatment an immediate FREE trial. Write TODAY for a large trial package; it costs you nothing. Many have found blessed relief through the Page Method of Internal and External Treatment. Send for your FREE Trial Supply TODAY. your FREE Trial Supply TODAY.

E. R. PAGE CO., Dept. 25X2, Toronto, Ont.

Buy War Savings Certificates



Rugmaking: Fascinating Hobby

THERE is a young woman we feel rug; old suits, woollen dresses, skirts, we know now because we talked gingham aprons, print dresses, underto her at the station at Cochrane, while wear and the tops of stockings are waiting for the train the other day.

This girl possessed the charm and rare

Whether designed to serve as door

This girl possessed the charm and rare quality of appreciation for natural beauty in life, we discovered, as she told us about her plans for a ranch home in the foothills, with winding trails along the Bow and wooded pines to frame the house.

This starry-eyed girl, who was going to be married to a member of the R.C.A.F., had already started making hooked rugs for her dream home, in her spare time between teaching school. Scraps were utilized from the family ragbag, the long strips were fashioned into braided rugs, and the smaller pieces put into hooked rugs, representing artistic blooms of a lovely flower garden.

ly flower garden.

Here is, indeed, the answer to many of us who are seeking the quietude and or us who are seeking the quietude and serenity of a rural home and for ideas in how to make useful and artistic things for the home. Little do we real-ize that the art of making hooked rugs is one of the finest expressions of art in Canada today. It is a craft which our grandmothers practised and passed our grandmothers practised and passed on to us, and amid all the modern illusions of the present day, it is never-theless, refreshing to find the atmos-phere of olden times: homes with sim-ple settings, livable and lovable spots, still revealing and retaining the tradi-tions of earlier life in our fair Domin-

Hand-made articles for the home are becoming more in demand each day, and through this fact it occurs to some of us to try and find a ready market for our skill. First, it may mean only the making of extra pin money, but later on it may furnish us with a livelihood livelihood.

For the farm, perhaps, the most satisfactory results may be obtained by forming a community crafts centre, where the rugs may be exhibited and distributed, and where keen competi-tion on the part of the workers main-tains a high standard of work. The Women's Institutes are a source of in-Other means for marketing are through the town stores or on your own fence to catch the eye of the passing tourists.

There is no end to the materials that may be worked into the homemade

Broadcasts To World



MR. JOHN CURTIN

Prime Minister of Australia, at the British Broadcasting Corporation microphone during his visit to Great Britain for the conference of prime ministers. Mr. Curtin's broadcast was heard all over the world through the medium of the BBC's Home and Overseas Services.

very appropriate.

Whether designed to serve as door mat, bedside mat or a hearth mat, the hooked rug is usually rectangular in shape, and varies in size and proportion according to its purpose. Many of the rugs are quaintly symbolic, and or the rugs are quaintry symbolic, and tradition has it that even the simple block border derives its inspiration from the hearth bricks of the family fireplace, the plain centre so enclosed representing the home, and the hit-ormiss border is the outside world. Other characteristic designs are the loose arangements of blossoms forming cene rangements of blossoms forming cen-tral medallions and wide elaborate borders that combine small fruits and flowers. Sometimes the central me-dallion is silhouetted against an ivory background and the surrounding border is black.

Dye Materials

If materials must be bought, fac-tory cotton or flannelette is both practory cotton or flannelette is both practical and inexpensive, and should be permanently dyed in boiling dye. Strong new burlap makes a good strong base to hook the rags through, but if you want to economize, a potato or feed sack will make a very good basis for a coarsely hooked rug, which, of course, should be hemmed all around.

The process of successfully hooking a rug is a matter of practice. The material, cut into half-inch-width strips is terial, cut into half-inch-width strips is held in the left hand under the rug and the hook pushed down on a line with the design or pattern, drawing up the loops evenly and securely, and pull loops firmly and tightly over the hook each time before removing hook from loop. The process is very simple, but it requires attention and patience until proficiency is learned and then the work goes quite rapidly.

The quality of a hooked rug depends not so much on the width of the strips

not so much on the width of the strips used in hooking, as on the closeness of the hooking. When much burlap shows on the back, the rug will not be durable.

Prevent Breaking

Nor do rugs having the burlap edge turned back and hooked through wear as well as those that have been hooked to within two inches of the burlap, which is then turned and hemmed down. Rugs made in this manner are less apt to break along the edges and

clipped rugs wear better than uncut, since it is very easy to catch a loop and pull out quite a length of ma-

Hooked rugs should have frequent airing and cleansing out-of-doors, and can be occasionally washed by laying them on a kitchen table and scrub with a brush. When rinsed in tepid water, lay it on the grass to dry, face side down. This is so that the foundation down. This is so that the roundation will dry first, and also to keep its shape. If the back does not dry thoroughly it will have a tendency to rot and break away. Select a windy day for this operation, so that the drying will be rapid.

Because of the care with which our Because of the care with which our grandmothers made their home-made rugs, and the thrift, which, has not countenanced the throwing away of any article that might be useful in any capacity, many of the old rugs, have been rescued from attics, and remote places, and are available now for us to copy reproductions in skilful, modern designs. Although the new rugs perhaps lack the indescribable charm of the old ones in the matter of color. of the old ones in the matter of color, the new materials will soften with the passing of time and become the antiques of the future.

for Home Curing SECURE FROM YOUR DEALER



You Women Who Suffer From

If you-like so many women be-tween the ages of 38 and 52-suffer from hot flashes, weak, tired ner-vous feelings, are a bit blue at times -all due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women-try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-

pound—to relieve such symptoms.
Lydia Pinkham's Compound helps
nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions.

Well worth trying!

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S YEGETABLE



Why Suffer the Miseries of Constipation

When functional constinution hangs on and makes you feel miserable, nervous and out of sorts and you suffer from ous and out of sorts and you suffer from its symptoms—headaches, bad breath, upset stomach, indigestion, loss of sleep, lack of appetite, and your stomach feels crowded because of gas and bloat—get Forni's time-tested Alpenkräuter and take exactly as directed on label. More than a laxative, it is also a stomachic tonic medicine come also a stomachic tonic medicine com-pounded of 18 of Nature's own medi-cinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to gently and smoothly

and aids them to gently at expel clogging waste; helps drive out constipation's gas, gives the stomach that splendid feeling of warmth. If you again want to know the joy of happy relief from constipation's miscries and comeries and com-fort your stomach at the same time, get Alpenkräuter

If you cannot buy it in your neighbor-hood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

FREE 60c Value Trial Bottles of

FORNI'S HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—antisep-tic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains. FORNI'S MAGOLO — alkaline — relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

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)F	FE	R"	'C	oup	100	n-	-N	O	W

Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me post-paid if oz. Alpenkräuter and free—60¢ value—trial bottle each of Heil-Oel and Magolo.

C.O.D.	(charges	added).

Name	• • •	 	• • • • • • • •
Address.		 	

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.

Garments Of Heaviness

By LUCIA MALLORY

all so dreadful?"

We were sitting, that summer aftermoon, with our knitting and sewing, on Sue's shady front porch.

Mary Tate took up the woeful story. "It's bad enough just to look at the prices of food and clothing, without reading the page"." reading the news!"

Small Janice Burnham and Marjorie

Tate, sitting together on the porch steps, looked up at their mothers with

anxious eyes.

"My husband says the war and everything else will be a great deal worse before anything is better," predicted Anne Thurman.

Would no one notice that the little girls were looking with grave concern at the adult faces above them? Every woman in that group was adequately fed and comfortably clad, yet they could talk of nothing but trouble!

Suddenly Harriet Westwood's quiet tones broke into the clamor of highpitched voices. "Your roses are beautiful this year, Sue. Couldn't Janice and Marjorie show them to me?"

"Why yes, of course, Harriet," Sue replied. "I'm sure the children would like to do that!"

The two little girls smilingly took Harriet Westwood's hands and led her into the back yard.

Coming back a few minutes later, Would no one notice that the little

Coming back yard.

Coming back a few minutes later, Harriet said to all of us, "Janice and Marjorie are going to play in the sand pile. Didn't any of the rest of you see what all the talk of trouble was doing to them? Didn't you know why I took them away?" them away?"
"No-o,"

"No—o," Sue answered slowly.

"No—o," Sue answered slowly.

"They may have been more quiet than usual."

"If I had a little girl of my own, and I wish I did have one," Harriet continued wistfully, "I'd make dainty dresses for her just as you mothers do, but, besides this, I wouldn't let anyone clothe her spirit in the 'garments of heaviness'! I wouldn't want her to hear unnecessary talk of wrongdoing and unhappiness. I'd want her to know that courage and goodness and faith are still in the world! I'd want her to know how brave our soldiers and our nurses are and how their many needs are being met by the self-sacrineeds are being met by the self-sacrificing labor of our civilians."

ficing labor of our civilians."

A moment of startled silence followed Harriet's words, and then Sue Burnham spoke with authority.
"You're right, Harriet! We've been very thoughtless! We've been talking as if none of us had courage to meet adversity!"

"Ob but you are all your brane?"

"Oh, but you are all very brave!"
Harriet interrupted hastily. "There isn't one of you who isn't doing her part in this war effort or who isn't

Study Rural Housing

G. B. HARRISON, Saskatoon, secre-G. B. HARRISON, Saskatoon, secretary of the provincial farm housing committee, has been sent to Purdue University, in the United States, for a course in housing, according to Hon. J. H. Sturdy, Minister of Reconstruction in the Saskatchewan Government. The course provides intensive training in the principles and application of rural house planning. Four pamphlets are being prepared

application of rural house planning.

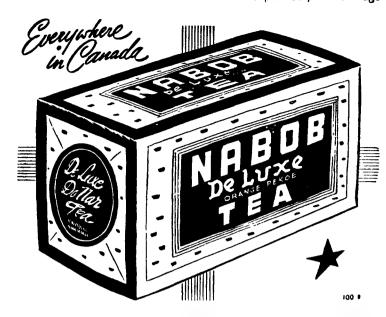
Four pamphlets are being prepared by the provincial farm housing committee to give Saskatchewan farmers facts and advice on modernizing their homes. Titles of the pamphlets are: Construction of Heating and Cooling Installations; Sanitation and Water Supply; Electrification and House Planning and Remodelling. First publication will be available around January 1. January 1.

Hon. Mr. Sturdy, attending the recent meeting of the committee at Saskatoon, endorsed its work, and stated that, so great was the need for house modernization in the province, the committee must be made a permanent

"I DECLARE I don't know what the world is coming to!" Sue Burnham exclaimed. "I hate to pick up a paper any more. It's not just the war mothers we're always concerned about of all kinds in our own country. It's all so dreadful!" what our children eat and wear, and we ought to be just as careful about what they see and hear. Nobody exmoon, with our knitting and sewing, on Sue's shady front norch and Mariorie were sitting here tense and Mariorie were sitting here tense and cept Harriet noticed that Janice and Marjorie were sitting here tense and worried because their mothers were talking as if the world were about ready to come to an end. For my part, I'm going to see that my daughter hears less of wickedness and trouble, and more about courage and faith!"

"So am I," agreed Sue, "and we're grateful to you, Harriet, for waking

am glad you understood," said Harriet.



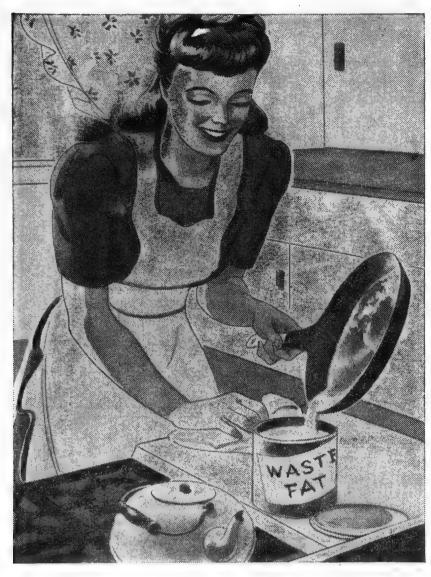


Mining far beneath the earth's surface is strenuous, tiring work. Canada's miners know that a refreshing, hot cup of good coffee can relex tense nerves. Up in the realm of daylight miners are not the only ones that turn to Nebob Irradiated Coffee for true coffee enjoyment. Across the wide expense of Canada, Nabob Irradiated Coffee - Pliofilm-packed for guaranteed freshness — means incomparable flavor and highest quality.





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That's why our government asks everyone of us to conserve precious kitchen fats and oils . . . and to turn them into local collecting units.

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DEAR COUSIN JANEY, -DEAR COUSIN JANEY, — Well, here I am, after my very enjoyable vacation. I have so very much to tell you that I must wait until you come to visit us; then we may do like we did at the Anderson's: Sybil and I talked all night. We really did. We'd declare that we must go to sleep, but in a few minutes Sybil would say but in a few minutes Sybil would say, "Oh, Betty, do you remember so and

However, I didn't forget your request, and from every home where I visited, I carried away one of their choicest recipes. I'll pass these along from time to time.

Unusual Pie

First of all I must tell you about the coffee layer pie, for which Ella Jones gave me the recipe. It is most unusual, and a real "company pie". Add three tablespoons of finely ground coffee to two cups of milk, place in the top of a double boiler and scald for ton minutes. Then strain through for ten minutes. Then strain through very fine cheesecloth. Cream four tablespoons of butter, add six tabletaniespoons of butter, and six taniespoons of flour, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt, and the yolks of two eggs. Pour the scalded milk and coffee over this mixture stirring continuously. Return to the double boiler and cook for fifteen minutes. minutes. Remove and allow the filling to cool.

minutes. Remove and anow the initing to cool.

Roll out the pastry to one-eighth inch thickness and cut into three large rounds about the size of a pie plate. Prick the surface of each round well, place on a baking sheet, and bake in a very hot oven for about 10 or 12 minutes, until golden brown and flaky. When cool, spread the coffee filling between the layers of pastry and on top. Make a meringue from the two egg whites, four tablespoons of sugar and a half teaspoon of vanilla. Garnish the top of the pie with the meringue and sprinkle shredded cocoanut over the surface. Brown at a very low temperature for fifteen minutes. Cool before serving.

Try This Gingerbread

And now for Mary Mooney's gingerbread. We had it at one of her teas, but she says it is equally palatable cut in squares while warm, and served with a pudding sauce. I must also send you her raisin drop cookies. For the gingerbread, beat one egg, add two-thirds cup of brown sugar and one cup of golden syrup; add three tablespoons of orange juice and the grated rind of half an orange. Then add one-third cup of mazola. Mix and sift the following dry ingredients and add to the first mixture: Two Two and three-quarter cups of pastry flour,
a third of a teaspoon of soda, one and
a half teaspoons of baking powder, people of God.—Jefferson.

Well, one and a half teaspoons of ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon.

one teaspoon of cinnamon. Add twothirds of a cup of boiling water and
beat well. Bake in shallow pan in
moderate oven for 25 minutes.

For the drop cookies: Boil half a
cup of water and a cup of raisins for
5 minutes. Cool, stir in half a teaspoon of baking soda and let stand.
Cream half a cup of butter and one
cup of sugar. Add half a teaspoon of
vanilla, one beaten egg, the cooked
raisins; add 2 cups flour sifted with
one-half teaspoon each of baking
powder and cinnamon, a few dashes
of nutmeg and a quarter teaspoon of of nutmer and a quarter teaspoon of salt. Stir in three-quarters cup of chopped walnuts. Drop in spoonfuls on greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven 12 to 15 minutes.

Tasty Croquettes

We had Hamburg croquettes at Amy Short's home, so I asked her to tell me how she made them. Mix two cupfuls of minced cooked Hamburg and season to taste, adding a cupful of thick tomato sauce. Spread on a platter, chill and shape in finger rolls. Roll in egg and bread crumbs, and brown in deep fat. Mix cooked peas, or a mixture of cooked, chopped vegeor a mixture of cooked, chopped vegetables, with a white sauce. Place on a hot platter, in the centre, and radiate the croquettes toward the edge. Garnish with sprigs of parsley and serve hot. This is as delicious as it is

hot. This is as delicious as it is sightly.

Here is an easily prepared catsup that Belle Hortop makes. It requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups of stewed tomatoes, or one large can; one cup each of sugar and vinegar; one large onion, finely chopped; one tablespoon salt; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper; one teaspoon each of cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon. Simmer together until the onions are cooked. Strain or not as desired. Sounds easy. Strain or not as desired. Sounds easy, doesn't it?

Something new to me was baked something new to me was baked peaches. Wash the required number, and rub off the fuzz. Arrange in a baking dish with a tablespoon of sugar to each peach. Add enough boiling water to a little more than cover the bottom of the dish. Bake in a hot oven until tender, basting often. Serve either hot or cold with whipped cream.

Sometime later I'll send you some more of these recipes, but next month I want to tell you about some of the pies I helped to make for the Hortop's threshing gang. It was heaps of fun, and I learned a lot. More anon from— BETTY.

CHOSEN PEOPLE

LET the farmer for evermore be honoured in his calling, for they who labour in the earth are the chosen

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FIRST PRIZE CHARM IN KITCHEN

PERHAPS you live in an old-fashioned house, which you would like to modernize a bit, as the money can be spared. Don't be discouraged, it is not as hopeless as it looks.

Here are a few ways that I have seen for making dreary kitchens chic and glamorous.

and glamorous.

Of course paint does miracles, any cheery color will do. I saw one cheery color will do. I saw one kitchen done in cream with vivid red trimmings, even the cupboard doors when hung open showed red on the inside. The outside of the back door, inside. The outside of the back door, too, was red, so that when it swung inwards, it added loveliness to the room. Frilly colorful curtains will do wonders to the old-styled windows, and be sure to buy several new, brightly colored pots to hold your cactus or other plants. They can be purchased quite cheaply, and you know odd-shaped plants like the cactus are all the go. Fresh paint will brighten up the old chairs and the legs of the table. Then add a shiny new table oilcloth.

new table oilcloth.

Most women will agree that if the kitchen is gay much of the drudgery will be taken out of housekeeping. Do buy a new fly swatter for the wall and

embroider one or two pretty pothol-ders to hang beside the stove. (Even if you don't use them.)

Now a little about yourself. You will feel far lighter hearted if you don a flowered frock, add a bit of rib-bon to your heart wear short soy for bon to your hair, wear short sox, for summer, and a pair of gay house slip-pers. (They do come in such pretty

pers. (They do come in such pretty colors, flowers or stripes.)

Having dressed yourself and the room, you will want to put on party style meals. Perhaps you need a few up-to-the-minute dishes to glamorize the table, or a gay new tablecloth. There are some colorful tablecloths and tumblers, too, with Mexican figures or large flower designs. No one can be dull where colors and flowers prevail. With a little thought and care meals may be served up to enliven the table and give everyone an appetite. Always try to have one colored vegetable, anyway, such as carrots, beets, tomatoes or greens, and the way they are arranged on the the way they are arranged on the plate makes such a difference. Likeplate makes such a difference. Like-wise, the meat or cake, if sliced, looks more delicious if arranged in some order. All this doesn't really take any longer, once you get on to the dodge, and it is quite possible to make your table and platters of food as pretty as those in pictures, with a few clever little tricks, if you have the de-sire.

Some wrinkles like these and many more you can think about yourself and you will live again — "Color Lover," B.C.

SECOND PRIZE **MAKING GADGETS**

WHAT could be more monotonous

WHAT could be more monotonous or more tedious than a rainy day in midsummer? However, we could remedy that by making those few necessary gadgets for home use, or for your fall bazaar. So, why not let these few suggestions help you? A simple and convenient clothespin holder is an asset to any housewife. This one is spacious and very easy to make in no time at all.

To make it you will need a wire dress hanger, and a piece of heavy material, about 24 inches long, and as wide as the loop of your hanger. Canvas is preferable. Fold two inches of the material over the loop of the hanger and sew it down. Take the lower end of the material and fold up appreximately 10 inches, to serve as the results. approximately 10 inches, to serve as the pocket. Sew or tack it down. Now blanket stitch around the raw edges. Your holder is now ready for

some decoration. Across one corner tack down a few inches of ordinary, but sturdy store string. Attach pieces of coloured print to resemble clothes drying. Opposi e this construct a simple washer woman from a clothes pin. Paint on her a face and sew on hands and feet. Here you may further your ideas to produce the most comical results. results.

cal results.

Every one loves a soft, woollen, home-made rug. Here is a novel way of using up your worn, knitted garments. Wash each garment thoroughly, then dye a deep, rich colour. Unravel, starting at the top of each article. As you unravel the knitting, wind the wool about twelve or fifteen times around three of your fingers. wind the wool about twelve or fifteen times around three of your fingers, thread a string of wool through the centre and tie securely, making sure the knots will not undo. Continue this progress until all your wool is used up or until you feel you have enough for a rug. Stitch each tuft of wool in a straight row onto a burlap oval. Cut through the tops of the tufts and brush in a circular motion. This gives your rug a beautiful and experience finish. Naturally the back of your burlap should be lined with some sturdy material.

terial.

Get a block of wood, five inches by three and about an inch thick. The size may be varied, according to your taste and needs. Cut a piece of sheepskin, with the wool still on, and attach firmly to the back of the wood. The sheepskin must be stretched tightly to give satisfactory results. Varnish or paint the top of your brush. give satisfactory results. V paint the top of your brush.

For home use, apple boxes can be readily transformed into numerous handy devices. Paint your box, attach a wooden cover, line with chintz, and

Serving the **Home Front**

WITH Canada's War Effort at its very peak, and the call for men, guns, shells ever more insistent, it is difficult to maintain peace-time efficiency on the home front. In industry — merchandising - transportation, less experienced workers are replacing the trained men who are devoting their skill to sterner tasks. skill to sterner tasks. Therefore, when you are ordering from your EATON'S Catalogue, we ask you to help us to avoid duplication of work, as much as possible. Time is precious, and it can be saved if you will read carefully the "Directions for Ordering" in the yellow pages of the Catalogue, and make your orders as clear and complete as you can, giving Cataders as clear and complete as you can, giving Cata-logue number, quantity, size, color, and name of each article, with the Catalogue page and price. We count on your co-oper-ation.

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Avoid Harvest Waste

PRUIT growers and market gar-deners are doing a splendid job in connection with wartime food conser-vation. Much loss of valuable food may be caused previous to storage or shipment by careless handling at harvest time.

While great care may be taken with the marketing and storage of potatoes, it is alarming to see the tubers in-tended for table stock which have to be discarded during the season. Close examination of these discards show the most are bruised, cut or rotted. These injuries could be avoided by careful handling. If a potato is dropped un-

you have a place to keep any number of things in, such as stockings, your mending clothes, or anything that doesn't seem to possess any stationary space in the house.—"Verna Leech", Goodeve, Sask.

necessarily the skin is often broken and the tissue bruised, making excellent material for rots to develop. These rots, after getting a start, affect other potatoes, causing much loss of valuable food.

Similarly, other root crops, also cabbage, cauliflower, celery and other stored vegetables, should be handled with care. All are actually living material composed of many minute cells. Rough handling may result in breaking many of these cells, causing an area of dead tissue and bringing about food loss.

an area of dead ussue and bringing about food loss.

The need for careful handling of fruits is even more necessary and for that reason greater care is usually exercised. In spite of this, considerable loss takes place every year as a result of careless handling at harvest. Bruises inflicted at picking, on the wagon to the packing house, on the grader and in packing all lead to food losses.







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brings the long, coloured days of early fall. At first it is just a freshening of fall. At first it is just a freshening of morning and evening, a certain sweet and winey odour in the air, a crisp lightness that greets one in the early morning and evening. The summer beauty of the trees changes and deepens with passing days to gold and crimson. Asters and goldenrod colour the countryside, last fading proof of summer. Great burdocks, ever ready to catch at clothing with their hooked seeds, stand along the fences and in corners of stubble fields. At its best the burdock is not a friend of mine, corners of stubble fields. At its best the burdock is not a friend of mine, its dark, coarse leaves and sticky, sullen flowers have an unpleasant look, though I suppose what the burdock lacks in beauty it makes up for in its tonic qualities as a medicine. Shadows are darker than at any other time of are darker than at any other time of year—we country people often say "the days are drawing in", and evenings are peaceful. The night is filled with an entranced stillness when the moon lifts its round golden face above the rim of the world. The harvest moon has not the innocence of the slim white moon of spring twilights that "caste Diana", but waxes night after night, wise, mature, rubicund, even Bacchus-like.

White morning frosts have done no

White morning frosts have done no harm so far. Tomatoes still hang red and luscious on the vines, and the corn is yellow and sweet, tender and toothsome. One of my lesser jobs is to pick these vegetables for the queen of

THE stooks are dry and brittle, and white so doing, heard a suspicious rustling among the tall weather,—a brief lull after a strenuous, short-handed harvest, and a grateful rest for ageing bones and muscles that had forgotten steady toil.

May it be that youthful energy will be back with us to take over the next crop.

I have recorded many beautiful autumns, and never cease to marvel afresh at the miracle. September for the pleasure of seeing the light brings the long, coloured days of early glinting on your burnished breast and wings and watching the proud lift of your head with its deep-set, dark, shinning eyes. I was saddened at your instinctive fear of man with his death-

instinctive fear of man with his death-thundering rifle.

Always the scent of burning leaves is associated with autumn, one of the oldest in the world. Our ancestors, thousands of years ago, must have caught the same smell on the air when coming home to their caves with the day's forage. Another of my honourable jobs is to "redd" up the garden, rake up the dead leaves and garden, rake up the dead leaves and weeds and twigs, and make a regal bonfire. Perhaps Adam did the same in his garden.

Nurses Appointed

OFFICIALS of the department of public health have announced the appointment of Dorothy Code, R.N., to the Saskatchewan public health nursing staff. Miss Code has recently returned from Toronto where she completed a projective course in public returned from Toronto where she com-pleted a university course in public health nursing. During July, she worked with Miss McColl in the North Battleford district.

Two other nurses have also been appointed. Their names and the districts in which they will work will be an-

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ECTED RECIPES

LETTUCE is a natural salad in itself, but when lettuce is abundant you might like to try it cooked for a change. A tasty way to make old-fashioned wilted lettuce is given here.

Savory Lettuce
Six cups leaf lettuce broken into

Six cups leaf lettuce broken into large pieces, ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. pepper, 6 slices of bacon chopped, 1/3 cup chopped onions, 1/3 cup vinegar.

Mix lettuce, salt and pepper in a serving bowl. Cook bacon a few minutes in frying pan, then add onion and cook together until bacon is crisp and onion lightly browned. Pour mixture onion lightly browned. Pour mixture immediately over lettuce. Toss toimmediately over lettuce. Teether well and serve at once.

A chopped hard cooked egg may be sprinkled over lettuce before serving.

Beet Tops Egg Scallop

Two pounds beet tops, spinach or other greens (about 3 cups cooked), 4 hard cooked eggs, sliced, 1 cup diced celery, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cheese sauce, 1 cup buttered crumbs.

Wash and cook spinach. Place half spinach in greased casserole. Cover with half of hard cooked eggs, celery and sauce. Repeat, using remaining ingredients. Cover with buttered crumbs. Place in a hot oven, 400 degrees F. for 20 minutes or until lightly browned.

Spinach Patties

Spinach Patties

1½ pounds spinach or other greens
(about 2 cups cooked), ½ cup thick
cream sauce, 2 eggs, ½ cup bread
crumbs, salt and pepper, few grains
nutmeg, 2 tbsp. mild flavoured fat.

Wash and cook greens. Chop slightly and add sauce, beaten eggs, bread
crumbs, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Melt
fat in hot frying pan and drop mix-

fat in hot frying pan and drop mix-ture in by spoonfuls. Brown on both

SAUSAGE, APPLE PATTIES

- 11/2 cups whole wheat shreds
 1/2 cup milk
 1 egg, slightly beaten
 1/2 lb. ground raw beef
 1/3 lb. pork sausage
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/3 teaspoon pepper
 2 tablespoons minced onion
 2 medium apples.

Combine whole wheat shreds, milk, egg; let soak until most of moisture is absorbed. Add meat, seasonings and onion; mix together thoroughly. Divide mixture into twelve equal por-

vide mixture into twelve equal portions and form into patties:

Pare, core and slice apples crosswise into thirds. Put apple slice between two patties and press together.

Bake in shallow pan in moderate oven (350° F.) 30-35 minutes or until meat is done and apple is tender.

Yield: Six servings.

WALLPAPER CLEANSER

MIX together one cupful flour, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoonful kerosene, two tablespoons each of ammonia and vinegar, one-half cupful warm water. Boil until the flour is well scalded and the moisture used up, stirring constantly. Take up and knead with the hands as quickly as it cools. It is now ready for use. Make balls of the dough and rub on to the paper, changing as it becomes dirty.

- 1/4 cup bread crumbs
 2 tablespoons lemon juice.

Wash spinach carefully. Cook slightly in water that clings to leaves. Chop. Add other ingredients and place in buttered casserole. Bake half an hour in moderately hot oven (375° F.) Serves 4 to 6. A garnish of hard-cooked eggs may be added to make this a more nourishing main

Course.
Other greens, such as mustard, chard and beet tops, may be combined with or substituted for the spinach.

Have you some cooked meat on hand? An egg, a small onion, a box of corn flakes, some celery and a few seasonings?

seasonings?

Then try this meat loaf, where leftover veal and pork is stretched by adding several cups of cereal with wholegrain nourishment. You'll find it easy
to make, delicious and particularly nutritious—a real weating region to you tritious—a real wartime recipe to your file of New Recipes Worth While.

MEAT LOAF

- cups corn flakes
- % cup milk

- cup miss
 egg, unbeaten
 cup ground cooked veal
 cup ground cooked pork (fat removed)
 teaspoon salt
- tablespoon minced onion
- 1/4 teaspoon sage
- % cup diced celery
 tablespoon chopped parsley
 teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons ketchup

Crush cereal slightly; add milk and egg. Add remaining ingredients in order given; mix well. Pack into greased 8 x 4 x 3-inch loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 1 hour. Makes 12 slices. Makes 6 servings.

Note: ½ pound each uncooked veal and pork ground may be substituted for cooked meat in above recipe.



VEAL PAPRIKA

- 4 cups corn flakes 1½ lbs. veal steak
- egg tablespoon salt
- tablespoon water
- clove garlic tablespoons fat
- ½ cup water L cup sour cream
- 2 tablespoons paprika.

Roll corn flakes into fine crumbs. Cut veal into pieces about 1 by 2 inches. Dip in egg, slightly beaten with salt and water, then in crumbs. Cut garlic, add veal and cook until lightly browned. Add water, cover and simmer about 1 hour or until tender. Add cream, but do not stir. Sprin-kle with paprika, cover and cook about 15 minutes.
Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

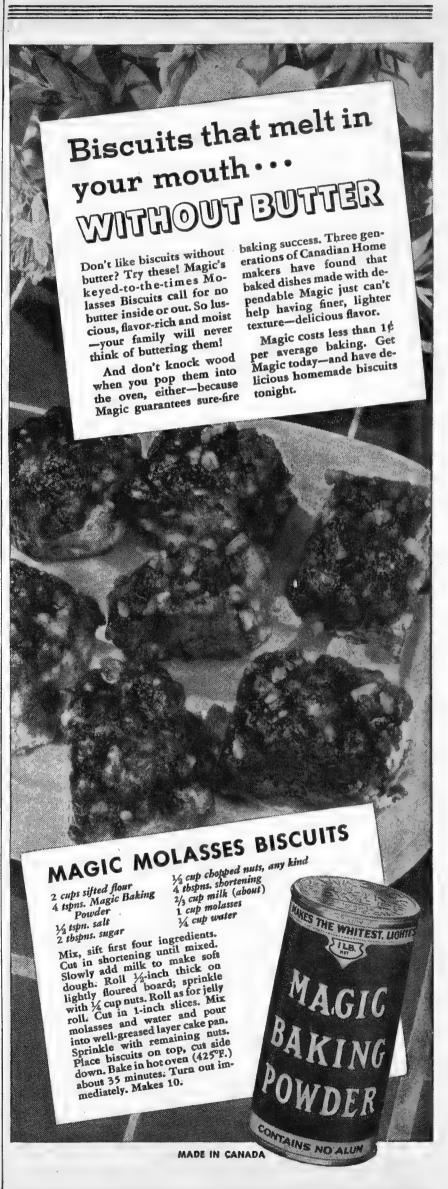
Note: Sweet cream may be used in

DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

I WONDER what it's been to you, this wearing-out and making-do. It's aggravated ME no end the eyesight and the time to spend in patching up some done old rag that should be in the duster-bag. And so for eating up the scraps-I guess it should be done perhaps.

But scraps when fed to hogs and chicks can turn some pretty thrifty tricks and help the ham and egg supply. Well, mine is not to reason why! Whatever I am told to do I'll do it till the war is through.

For who am I to pick and choose what I will do and what refuse? It's true I sometimes feel an urge to hold some cream cheques out and splurge, but pretty soon I get right back to duty's straight and narrow



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IF you have Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney and Bladder Troubles use Elik's Botanic Herbs. A Herbal Treatment in Powder Form. NO BOILING. NO STEEP-ING. Prepared by a Registered Prescription Pharmacist. It will bring glorious results. It helps to drive off the poisonous clogging waste matter from the system by acting on the liver and stimulating the flow of bile, thus prompting regular and effective bowel evacuatiom. It seems to neutralize the URIC ACID and LIME SALTS deposits which clog the blood, embarrass the kidneys and cause Stiffness, and Swelling, Pains and Soreness. No matter how old you are, or how discouraged you may be, by all means try this safe Herbal Treatment which gave wonderful relief in above mentioned ailments to many sufferers. E L I K'S BOTANIC HERBS is also highly recommended for constipation, boils, pimples and eczema. Price, \$1 and \$1.75. Elik's Drug Store, Dept. 44, Saskatoon, Sask.

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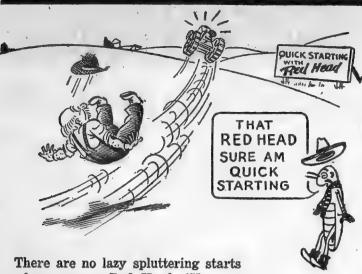
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Little Is Wasted

MUSICIANS in Canada and the MUSICIANS in Canada and the United States need have no fear of a shortage of strings for musical instruments. Prior to the war of 1914-18, strings for musical instruments were imported from Germany and Italy, particularly from the latter country, but since that time North America has manufactured sufficient to take care of her own needs. This has been brought about by the great advance in the processing of animal byproducts produced in plants under Government inspection. In Canada, the inspection of meats, of meat byproducts, and of other by-products to be used in manufacture, is carried out by the Health of Animals Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Although the main by-product of sheep and lambs is the pelts used for bookbindings, gloves, purses, and numerous other articles, the small intestine is valuable. A percentage of the intestines go into the manufacture of sutures, violin strings, and other stringed instruments, while the bulk of the casings forms ideal containers for best quality sausage.

The by-products of swine are varied United States need have no fear

the casings forms ideal containers for best quality sausage.

The by-products of swine are varied and important. The bristles on the back are used in the manufacture of brushes. The small intestines are valuable as containers for sausages but not so useful as lamb's casings, because the pig's intestines make a wider and larger sausage which is not so acceptable to the trade. The pyloric portion of the pig's stomach is stripped and used as a source of pepsin. As in the case of cattle, the glands are saved for medicinal purposes. The skin of the pig makes gelatin; the feet are cured and put up in casks with bay leaves, and pig tails find a ready market as food in the British West Indies.

SCHEDULE EDMONTON SHOW

OCTOBER 17 to 20 are the dates of Edmonton's fall live stock show and sale, according to advice received from Edmonton Exhibition Association Ltd., Exhibition Grounds, Edmontion Ltd., Exhibition Grounds, Edmonton. Entries for the pure-bred show and sale close September 16, and for the commercial sheep and swine classes, and the boys' and girls' competitions, October 7. Programme and entry forms may be obtained by writing the Association at the above address.

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Orders are now being placed for 1945 **Delivery**

PLAN your Poultry PLAN your Poultry needs now to avoid disappointment next spring.
A small deposit will book your order and give you preference of delivery dates.
Stewart chicks are all hatched from Government Approved, Bloodtested flocks. Chicks that will LIVE—GROW—LAY—and PAY.
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Tune in to our Old-Time Programme, Thursday nights, 9:30 p.m., over CFCN, Calgary, 1016 K.C.

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Information Available

on these and many other Canadian subjects

Population **Vital Statistics Immigration** Agriculture Forestry Furs **Fisheries** Mines and Minerals Power Generation Manufactures Construction External Trade Internal Trade Transportation Telephones Radio Labour and Wages Unemployment Social Welfare Reconstruction Public Health Finance Bankina Insurance Education Research Crime Delinquency

HE Dominion Bureau of Statistics is the principal fact-finding and fact-publishing organization in Canada. Over the past quarter of a century it has accumulated an immense amount of information with regard to the population of Canada, their developing economic activities and their changing social relations.

Business men are naturally most interested in data relating to production, trade — both internal and external — finance and employment. Various branches of the Bureau are concerned with compiling and publishing information on these subjects and making it available from year to year, from month to month, and even from week to week.

Every Canadian business man will find information of vital importance to his business in the industrial, financial, trade, employment and other reports issued by the Bureau.

Requests for published reports or for other information should be addressed to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa. All inquiries will be promptly and courteously answered.

Department of Trade and Commerce

HON. JAMES A. MACKINNON, MINISTER

TRUTH WILL OUT

A story told in the French section of the BBC European Service, is, though its source is Norwegian, one with special appeal to Gallic humour.

It gave the gist of an article pub-It gave the gist of an article published some time ago in a Norwegian journal—controlled, of course, by the Germans. It was a semi-scientific article, long and thorough, as German dissertations are noted for being. Its subject was the utilization of various plants which grow in Norwegian forests. In the course of it, the following passage occurred:-

The ash weed, or German weed as it is sometimes called, belongs to the Umbelliferea family. This weed is very noxious, and once it has taken root it is almost impossible to get rid of it again. But it is excellent food for rige. for pigs.

"PIGS IS PIGS"

WHEN lunch was over they showed WHEN lunch was over they showed me the piggery—close on a hundred pigs—Tamworths they were. All fed on the swills from the canteen. And did they look good and fat? I was ashamed to think of some of those razorback Captain Cooks on the Ruahines. For every pig killed for the factory—one went to the Ministry of Food. It all sounded pretty simple food. Ruahines. For every pig killed for the factory—one went to the Ministry of Food. It all sounded pretty simple, and, as the pigkeeper said to me, "Them there's pigs, mister." Well what could I say? That old fella told me more about pigs in five minutes than I'd ever learnt in my life, and believe me I've shot a few wild ones in my time. Right in the heart of this great city—that bunch of porkers was a knock-out. I'm beginning to find out that the people of this island can just about tackle anything: war equipment—chickens—pigs—and war it ment—chickens—pigs—and war it-self.—Tawera Moana, speaking from London on Britain Through Maori Eyes.

CHURCHILL STORY

THE more one sees of Churchill, the more one sees him as the embodiment of sure and courageous leader-ship. I've known him a long time, and I couldn't help thinking of some occasions of the past as he came out yesterday at his very best—a rock in the storm—and so very human. I remembered an occasion in his home in the intimate Kentish landscape among the hay and the pigs; and his quoting to me by heart a chapter of Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"; and of his throwing salt over pire"; and of his throwing salt over his left shoulder when he spilt it over his Irish stew. But most of all I remembered the little homily he de-livered me on Freedom and Inde-pendence — and when I asked him what that meant for the individual what that meant for the individual what that meant for the individual—well, I can see him now, shoving his hands in his country breeches like a farmer, and saying that he meant—"The Home You Want—and getting married—and living happily ever after." Isn't he saying that to-day—for all of us?

LION'S TALE

NOTHING could better illustrate the fine spirit of those who run the underground newspapers in the Occupied Countries of Europe than the character of the humorous stories included—de-spite the grim risks run by those who print the papers and by those who read them.

Here is a story taken from a recent sue of the Belgian secret paper, L'Alouette:-

A young man called Bebert was called up for compulsory labour service. His uncle, a keeper at a Zoo at Antwerp, enabled him to go into hiding by disguising him as an orangoutang. One day his mother came to see him. Behert was delighted, and jumped about on his trapeze to show

how well he had learned his part. Sudhow well he had learned his part. Suddenly he fell into the next cage, where two lions were prowling up and down. Behert's mother yelled with terror. At first the lions took no notice. Then one of them came up to the bars and said: For goodness sake be quiet, Madame. Do you want to give the whole lot of us away?

DANISH MOTHER'S CREED

TN the May issue of the underground

IN the May issue of the underground paper, Frit Danmark, which has reached the BBC, there is this inspiriting letter from a Danish housewife:—

We women have the same right and duty as our men to take part in the work of throwing off the German yoke. There are probably many married women who have persuaded their husband to keep away from anything illegal. I myself was at one time tempted to hold back my young sons. But unless each one of us is willing to sacrifice something, how will we ever be able to face the people of the free nations? They give their blood—should we then allow ourselves to hide in safety? I am happy that I have mastered my inherent timidity, and have learned to acknowledge the obligations which honour and duty impose on us.

First: We should let husbands and

gations which honour and duty impose on us.

First: We should let husbands and grown-up chidren be free to follow their conscience. Second: We should give practical assistance in various ways. Never waste an illegal paper; send it to someone among your acquaintances who needs moral support. The Germans are cunning and brutal, and many people are deceived and intimidated by them. Spread information about the deeds committed by the Germans. The Germans are strong because they have arms, but we are even stronger, because we have truth and justice on our side. Each one of us must fight on her own little front. When we stand together as an unyielding unit, we are invincible.

Her words were broadcast in the

Her words were broadcast in the BBC's services to Europe so that other clandestine papers might print them.

Grazing For Autumn

THE aftermath produced by meadows provides excellent autumn graz-ing. To secure information ing. To secure information on the effect which this autumn grazing has

effect which this autumn grazing has on the succeeding hay crop, a project was established at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe.

It was found that different forage crops respond in different ways to autumn grazing, reports G. E. DeLong, of the Lacombe Station. Grasses are benefitted by a reasonable amount of autumn grazing. Too much autumn growth tends to smother the grasses, and they will yield less than if a portion of this growth is grazed off. Grasses are also damaged by overgrazing or grazing too close late in the fall. Grasses do best when they go grazing or grazing too close late in the fall. Grasses do best when they go into the winter with three to four inches of growth. This growth may be grazed off after the ground freezes up without seriously reducing the next year's crop.

Red, alsike and similar clovers repond to autumn grazing the same as

Red, alsike and similar clovers respond to autumn grazing the same as grasses. Legumes such as alfalfa and sweet clover respond quite differently. Alfalfa does best if it develops at least ten or more inches of growth before freeze-up. Unless considerable autumn growth is permitted to develop on alfalfa, its vigour will be seriously impaired, the yield of the succeeding crop will be reduced and, in extreme cases, the stand may winter kill. But grazing after low temperatures have checked further autumn growth will not injure the alfalfa plants. Freezing the autumn growth reduces its moisture content and cuts down the danger from bloating to a minimum. These statements concerning alfalfa also apply to the first season's growth of sweet clover.

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weak, rundown, exhausted condition make cel fagged out, old? Try Ostrex, Contains al tonics, stimulants, often needed after 30 or supplies dron, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin felps you get normal pep, vim, vitality. In-ctory size Ostrex Tonic Tablets only 35c. For t all good drug stores everywhere.



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of success. At drug, hardware and
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Wit of the World

Saw Point

LADY (to tramp): "Did you see that

LADY (to tramp): "Did you see that pile of wood in the garden?"
Tramp: "Yes, lady. I see it."
Lady: "You mean you saw it."
Tramp: "No lady. You saw me see it, but you won't see me saw it."

He Comes To Top

"NOW, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "I have told you the story of Jonah and the whale. Willie, you may tell me what this story teaches."

"Yes'm" said Willie the bright-

"Yes'm," said Willie, the bright-eyed son of the pastor; "it teaches that you can't keep a good man down."

He Learned

LADY reformer: "My good man, I LADI reformer: "My good man, I hope that since you have been here you have had time for meditation and have decided to correct your faults."

Prisoner: "I have, ma'am, and believe me, the next job I pull, this baby's going to wear gloves."

Another On Scots

Another On Scots

BING Crosby was singing at a recruiting drive in Los Angeles. When he sang "Anchors Aweigh", 10 lads with shining eyes jumped up and joined the navy. Bing then sang "The Cassions Go Rolling Along", and 20 boys signed up with the army. Then he sang "There's a Gold Mine in the Sky". Fifty Scots rushed to join the air corps.

Another Category

HUNTER: UNTER: "Have you ever been lost in the woods?" ld Guide: "Nope. I never did get

Old Guide: "Nope. I never did get lost but I was bewildered once for four days."

Or Ninety-Nine?

THE visiting psychologist was giv-

ring the teacher of the second grade some good advice.
"You don't hold the interest of your pupils, Miss Jones. When they come in, I'll prove to you that they are not paying the slightest attention to what is going on."

is going on."

Presently the youngsters filed in and took their places. The visitor asked the class for a number, and a little girl gave 35. The visitor, in large, clear figures, wrote 53 on the blackboard, and called for another number. Receiving 19, he wrote 91 on the blackboard and for 47 he wrote 74. After several minutes of this, the visitor glanced triumphantly at Miss Jones, when suddenly a voice called out:

"Sixty-six. Let's see what you can do with that."

Might Try Iron

A GIRL and her bashful lover sat on the beach at Sylvan Lake. The full moon silver-plated the waters of the lake. The night was full of ro-

mance.

The girl let her hair touch her lover's face. No results. She rested her head upon his shoulder. Still no results. Then she asked, "Why don't you kiss me?"

"I was going to," he said, "but some good got into my mouth."

sand got into my mouth."
"Swallow it, boy, swallow it," she said. "You need it in your system."

Doctor Was Sleepy

Doctor Was Sleepy

A DOCTOR'S telephone rang one night, awakened him from fitful slumber. It was one of his regular patients, a man in a wild state of alarm. "My wife, doctor," he shouted. "It's her appendix. You'd better come round and see her at once."

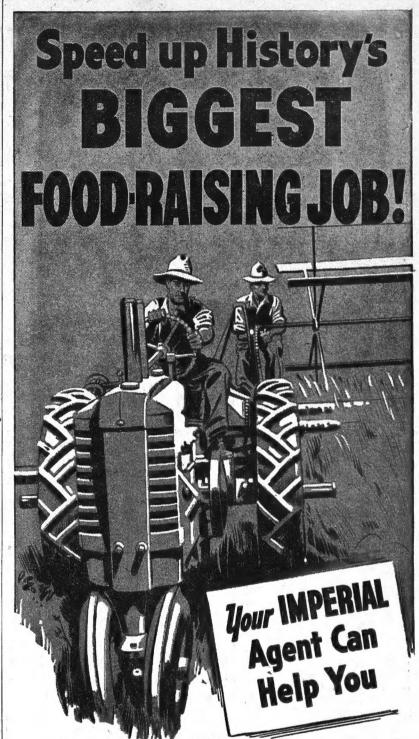
The doctor sighed and told the man to go back to bed.

"Give her some bicarbonate of soda and ginger ale, and I'll look in tomorrow," he said. "She hasn't got appendicitis."

The husband became even wilder, in-

The husband became even wilder, in-

The husband became even wilder, insisting that she did have appendicitis. "Well, she can't have!" the doctor shouted. "I took her appendix out three years ago, and I never heard of anyone having two appendixes. "Ever heard of anybody having two wives?" the man asked bitterly.



Farm production per man in Canada during 1943 was almost doubled! That's something to be

Co-operation did it : : : Men and machines working together in harmony:

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That's putting power back on the land at an all-time record-breaking clip—one tractor every 50 seconds!

You men on farms know better than anyone what this service work has meant to war food production. When war cut farm machine production to almost nothing McCormick-Deering dealers lit into repair work on the greatest scale in history. The job they are doing now is winning a new place for them

in the forces fighting for food throughout the country.

More Farmalls and Farmall equipment are on the way. We are building with all possible speed. But here's the thing to remember:

You're going to need all the power equipment you have and all you can get for a long time to come. Play safe. Keep all of your machines in first-class shape. McCormick-Deering dealers will give you expert help. They operate the greatest farm equipment service and repair force in the nation.

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